THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Tribune* denies the story about Mr. S. VanAmringe of this city being heir to a portion of the Centennial Exhibition real estate, valued at about $15,000,000. The land mentioned in Mr. VanAmringe's deed is said not to be within the city limits.

Recovered.

The body of Richard Potter, the second man drowned off a wood flat a few days since, below the city, was recovered Tuesday near the spot where the accident occurred. The coroner was notified and held an inquest when a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts as stated.

Receivers Appointed.

On application of the counsel for the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Carolina Central Railway for a receivership pending foreclosure proceedings, Judge McKay has entered an order appointing Dr. C. H. Roberts, the present president of the road, Capt. I. B. Grainger, the vice-president, and Hon. Andrew V. Stout, president of the Shoe and Leather National Bank of New York, as such receivers. The receivers have given bond in $70,000, and the road is now in their custody. Arrangements will be made to secure payment of all arrearages due employes. The action for foreclosure became necessary in order to protect the interests of the bondholders, but instead of its implying any reflection upon the recent management of the road, it must be considered that the appointment of the individuals mentioned as receivers is equivalent to a vote of confidence on the part of the bondholders.

County Commissioners.

The Board met in special session at 3 p. m. yesterday. Present: J. G. Wagner, chairman, and commissioners Van Amringe and Nixon.

The Board proceeded to the election of a janitor in place of John Evangelist, deceased. Emanuel Nichols and John statue were put in nomination, when Emanuel Nichols receiving two votes, was declared duly elected to the position.

Mr. B. G. Bates having, because of inability to give to the matter the requisite time and attention, declined to fill the position on the board to which he was recently elected, the board proceeded to the election of a commissioner to fill the vacancy, Jos. C. Dill and Daniel C. Davis (of Harnett Township) were put in nomination, when, Daniel C. Davis receiving 2 votes, was declared duly elected.

It was ordered that the clerk notify the commissioner elect to be present at the next meeting of the board (to be held April 17th at 10 o'clock P. M.) to qualify according to law.

Ordered, That the Chairman be hereby instructed to advise with the counsel who argued the tax injunction suit in the Superior Court, and to bring suit on the injunction bond for the damages incurred by said injunction, if he shall be so advised.

Application of W. H. Moore for license to run a billiard table, was granted.

Board adjourned to meet at 10 P. M., the 17th inst.

Chapter 20, section 9, Laws of Special Session of General Assembly, 1868, in relation to the powers of county commissioners, reads as follows:

"Sec. 9. For the exercise of the powers mentioned in any of the subdivisions of the preceding section a vote of a majority of all the members is necessary in all cases, unless otherwise specially provided."

Yet the County Commissioners, consisting of three members, on 7th inst., proceeded, according to the published proceedings, to elect a janitor and a new member of the Board by *two* votes. No legal act as enunciated can be performed unless *three* members of the Board vote for it.

Receipts of North Carolina Hay.

A most hopeful indication of the return of prosperity to our State and people is found in the gradual change at this part of the course of trade in certain staple articles of consumption. We have heretofore been large importers of many of the most common necessaries of life—such as grain, flour, &c., but our farmers are beginning to pay more attention to the diversification of their husbandry, and the result should be manifest. We are becoming more and more a self-sustaining State as regards food crops, and cotton and tobacco are taking the second rank in public estimation.

Much of the Northern corn which in former years found a market here has been replaced by that of North Carolina growth, new flouring mills have been erected and turn out as whole some an article as the best made elsewhere, and during the past week we have received from Salisbury by the Carolina Central Railway several carloads of hay equal in quality to any we get from the East or from the Northwest. When any portion of a cop reaches tide-water it is a pretty sure indication that, at least in the portion of the interior whence shipment is made, the crop of the past season has been sufficient not only to supply the local demand, but to leave an exportable surplus. As such an indication we welcome these first consignments of North Carolina hay, and trust they may increase in frequency until the entire State can be supplied from the crop produced within her own borders. The bales now at the depot in this city are very neat and compact, enabling 10,000 pound to be packed in each car. The consignments were made to Messrs. Williams & Murchison, and much of the hay will by them be shipped back to farmers along the line of the Central Railway—taking the place of Eastern.

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from dyspepsia and liver complaint.

More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart, heart-burn, waterbrash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food, after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to the drug store and get a 75 cent bottle, or a sample bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will release you. For sale by Green & Flanner and J. C. Munds.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 32. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1876. NO. 15

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—SENATE.—Boutwell introduced a bill making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the recent election in Mississippi. Referred to committee on appropriations.

The judiciary committee reported with amendment the House bill passed Tuesday making the time three years for pending indictments, with amendments. Calendar.

The judiciary committee reported adversely on the bill abolishing capital punishment.

Judiciary committee reported favorably on the bill for the deficiency in the printing and engraving bureau and gave notice that it would be called up on Monday. Calendar.

A number of private bills passed.

The third class mail matter bill was resumed, but no action was taken.

The judiciary committee reported adversely on the bill making persons charged with crimes competent witnesses in federal courts.

After executive session the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill fixing the President's salary at $25,000 passed without discussion.

The bill exempting masters of vessels engaged in trade between the United States and British North America or the West Indies or Mexico, and the masters of vessels of less than 75 tons burden, bound from a port on the Atlantic to a port on the Pacific and *vice versa*, from the necessity of shipping their crews on procuring their shipping articles to be signed before a shipping commission, passed.

The Hawaiian treaty was discussed at some length without action.

The legislative appropriation bill was resumed and will be continued to-night.

The committee on expenditures in the Judiciary Department are investigating the affairs of the marshal of the southern district of Mississippi. The expense in that district this year is $6,000 against $30,000 for the same time last year.

The investigation of officers in the western district of Texas still progresses.

In the Louisiana marshal district case one witness was examined who arrested 150 persons before the election, when proceedings against them were stopped. He could not swear, but was morally certain that blank warrants were distributed broadcast. His warrants reached him in due form. The New Orleans custom house will be examined. The entire federal machinery in Louisiana is under question.

The World special says the differences between Belknap and Robeson is that Belknap received his percentage direct, while Robeson received his through his best friends, and Senator Cattell's brother received nearly $150,000 commission on contracts with Matthews & Co., New York woolen dealers.

Belknap will ask two weeks from the 17th for preparation.

The Spencer case committee refused to allow Gen. Morgan to summon further witnesses. White, a former member of Congress, whose name was recently withdrawn as the nominee for the Utah judgeship, testified that Spencer was not present at the organization of the court house legislature, and that Spencer was the only candidate. Most of the members were poor men, and those who were able assisted them. Gen. Morgan commenced the cross-examination, when the committee adjourned.

The committee on foreign relations argued and consulted all day whether the investigation should not be confined to Schenck's connection with it. Schenck appealed to the committee that he had been charged with fraudulent transactions in being connected with a worthless mine, and desired a full investigation. No decision was reached when the committee adjourned.

The silver bill, as passed by the Senate, makes it a legal tender in sums of twenty-five dollars, except for customs and public debts.

The investigation of Congressman Purman was continued to-day and adjourned to Tuesday as an important witness did not wish to testify in Purman's absence.

In the post tradership examination James Tanner testified that he applied for a tradership at Fort Concha, Texas, and Belknap referred him to Gen. Hedrick, who wanted $6,000. Tanner gave Simon Wolf $250 and gave Congressman Clarke of Texas money, not because he did anything particular, but because he was poor and needed it. He paid Hedrick $1,500 and his agent $1,000 and would pay no more, this was in 1870. Lamp, who was appointed in 1873 stated that the witness had paid Simon Wolf $1,000. J. Feldlander, store-keeper at Fort Stockton, Texas, did not pay anything for his place—his brother got it for him.

Pierrepont contradicts Bell in many details, but the President spoke to Pierrepont about him and Bel brought Pierrepont's card from the President that Bell wanted employment. Lucky was sent to St. Louis by the President. Bradley went there as lawyer for Belknap. Bell was first mentioned to Bradley by Lucky. Bell had secured some papers in the Avery case. Bradley thought Bell knew something and wanted to find it out. The evidence was long and desultory. Babcock is kept far and the President is entirely in the background.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—HOUSE.—The committee on military affairs reported the bill to allow Gen. Godfrey Weitzel to accept the office of trustee of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, provided that it do not interfere with the performance of his official duties in the army. After a good deal of discussion the bill was rejected—yeas 80, nays 128.

The sub committee on naval affairs was ordered to proceed to Philadelphia to inquire about the alleged frauds in the Philadelphia and League Island navy yards.

Forty private bills were passed, including one relieving the widow of Gen. Lyon Rousseau and granting the right of way to the Hot Springs railroad over the Hot Springs reservation.

There will be debate only to-morrow.

In the postoffice investigation notes were identified showing that Sawyer had paid Wm. H. Farriar $30,000 on the 6th of June, 1872, and to J. J. Hinds $7,500, with a memorandum in Sawyer's hand writing that this was only half the Hinds party got from the El Paso stage company.

Thos. B. Connery, in charge of the New York Herald, was before Clymer's committee on the subject of Bell's testimony. Bell had a conversation with him, but declined to answer the committee's questions until he had consulted Mr. Bennett, for which purpose the committee gave him leave of absence till Tuesday.

The sergeant-at-arms of the House sent a note to the warden of the jail advising him to furnish Hallet Kilbourn meals at a cost not to exceed one dollar per day, and charge the same to the House of Representatives.

Babcock, in his evidence, stated that he saw Bell first at headquarters seeking employment as a detective; he heard of him next when Luckey returned from St. Louis and sent for him. He got much information from Bell, which, at the suggestion of his (Babcock's) counsel, Bell reduced to an affidavit. He gave Bell about one hundred dollars.

The sergeant-at-arms of the Senate served the writ on Belknap, who was cheerful and talkative, and said that only one side had been heard.

The two hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars spent in furnishing the New York postoffice in violation of law is under investigation by the sub-committee on appropriations, that committee having charge of the deficiency bill.

Jewell, Bristow and Robeson were absent from the Cabinet meeting.

In the Spencer investigation M. G. Candee testified that he knew of no corrupt practices in electing Spencer. H. R. Myers testified that he secured the appointment of Moulton as postmaster at Mobile against Spencer's wish; he knows of no corrupt practices to secure Spencer's election. The case was closed after this testimonev and the counsel allowed two weeks in which to prepare written arguments.

Postmaster Cochran of Selma is before the elections and privileges committee and repeats his story before the Alabama commission that there was no bargain between him and Spencer. He has no recollection of the conversations between himself and Armstrong to which Armstrong swore. Wm. E. Chandler is conducting the defense.

Purman is quoted as saying before the committee on civil service that his election cost him six thousand dollars and he was going to get some of it back. Some old fellow wanted a cadetship for his son and if he got it he would have to pay for it. Blumenthal is quoted as saying that he had paid six hundred dollars good money.

The foreign committee have not decided whether to confine the investigation of the Emma mine to Schenck's connection with it. Meanwhile Parke's testimony regarding its value is progressing.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Night—The safe burglary examination is becoming very exciting. This was a conspiracy to rob the safe of the district attorney and place the contents in the possession of Columbus Alexander in a way to connect him criminally with the transaction. It was a mock robbery, and the papers taken to Alexander's house were worthless, some ex-official. Those who escaped by a hung jury two years ago are telling the whole story. Whitly implicates Gen. Babcock.

It appears from Whitley's evidence that Columbus Alexander only escaped by the mock burglars mistaking the house. They were directed to do their work at 10 o'clock but read their instructions 1 o'clock and could not get any one at Alexander's house awake to receive the stolen papers. Gen. Babcock gave Whitley assurance of protection should anything ugly happen. Whitley was afraid of the job. Whitley understood that the proceedings against himself and Harrington after the jury disagreed were dismissed by order of the President. At all events Gen. Babcock in person took an order ostensibly signed by President Grant and addressed to the Attorney General directing him to have all proceedings stopped. Ex Attorney General Williams summoned Mr. Riddle who prosecuted the case as special attorney. He states that the developments made correspond with what was and is his theory of the case. The bill extending the limits within which indictments may be brought so as to cover these cases has passed Congress and is in the hands of the President.

Wild rumors are in circulation that Bristow has resigned in consequence of Henderson's testimony, in which Bristow is made to say that he had no confidence in the administration. Bristow left suddenly for Kentucky a few days ago. Some of Bristow's friends say he is only gone for his health, but it is singular he had no idea of such a trip before Henderson testified.

Great looseness, to say the least, is developing in the management of the government printing office. Assistant Secretary Burnham says Bristow will be here Monday or Tuesday. He went west on pressing private business.

Secretary Robeson has been in Philadelphia since Thursday. The naval investigation commenced Monday with closed doors.

The committee on military affairs of the House have called on Secretary Taft for new estimates for the ensuing fiscal year. They have Belknap's figures but do not trust them.

The committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice unearthed the following: The Solicitor General has a man named Burr in his office who is mainly relied upon in consultations. Burr, before the committee, testified that when the Parkman-Brooks case was referred to him he made an adverse report and said the claim should never be passed. Jim Roddy, agent for the claim, came to Burr afterwards and said this claim must pass; that the President wants it to be done. "How is that," said Burr. Roddy took a document from his pocket signed by U. S. Grant and addressed to "Whom it may concern," and gave a good character to Roddy, saying he was a man in whom perfect trust could be placed. Burr did not know whether this was really written by the President or not. It was believed by the committee that it was. The subsequent history of the claim, it is alleged, shows that it was only by the co-operation in some way of ex-Assistant Secretary Sawyer that it was finally passed. Sawyer denies that when indicted for complicity in the Parkman-Brooks & Co. claim he stated that he acted in the case by the express orders of the President.

Among the notable speeches in the House to day was one by Williams of Alabama in favor of the Texas Pacific railroad.

Clapp, the Congressional printer, states that on account of the insufficient appropriation for printing the Congressional Records he had availed himself of the legal privilege to draw from the Treasury to the amount of twenty per cent of his bond and, following the practice of his predecessors, had used the proceeds of sales to supply the deficit as the only means to prevent stoppage of the work.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6—Noon—Ten thousand persons attended the anti-Chinese mass meeting. Gen Irwin presided. Resolutions denouncing the recent evils flowing from Chinese immigration were adopted and local measures for relief failing the only resource was an appeal to the treaty-making power. A delegation was ordered to Washington to urge immediate action. A cordon of police was placed around the Chinese town during the meeting. The Chinese have made large purchases of weapons. The city is quiet.

The Benwood (W. V.) nail works were burned yesterday, and 500 men were ousted.

A fight at a New Orleans republican club meeting resulted in three persons being shot, one fatally.

The Young Lawyer.

The tie which bound a certain Detroit youth to a lawyer's office was served yesterday, and his parents were happy. They wanted the boy to make a great lawyer. But he was getting along too fast. He pursued his studies with an ardor which cast a judicial shadow o'er the household and created considerable neighborhood talk. He got trusted for candy and repudiated the bill on the ground that he was a minor. He bought a dog and went into bankruptcy. He borrowed a pair of skates and defied the owner to get out a writ of replevin. He borrowed fifty cents and then made the lender his assignee.

But the worst of it was in the family. He had a legal name for almost everything, and his desire was to prove to his parents that he was just absorbing dead-loads of law. If he wanted a potato at the dinner, he would remark:

"Father, file my claim against that baked potato, and I'll prove the indebtedness this afternoon."

If he wanted bread he said: "mother, get me out a writ of attachment for a piece of bread."

It was expected of him that he would build the morning fires, but no sooner had he gained an insight into law than he said to his father:

I'm going to move for a change of venure unless some other arrangement is made.

He moved for a stay of proceedings when asked to go to the grocer, and refused for being out nights he replied:

File your declaration and give me a chance for a jury trial.

When he was in good humor he would sit and regale his mother with stories how Old Chancery was going up town one night and met Old Equity and asked him how Decree was getting along. Old Pleadings and Exceptions came along just then, and there was a big fight, and the young lawyer would slap his leg and add:

If Indictment had only been there he'd have whaled the whole crowd!

The other day the long-suffering father severed the tie. He was trying to bear up, hoping for reform, but as he sat down to the tea table his son brightened up and remarked:

"The defendant will now take the stand and be sworn. Now, sir, did you or did you not come out of a Griswold street saloon at 11 o'clock this morning, wiping your mouth on the back of your hand? Tell the jury all about it sir!"

It was a little too much, and the boy doesn't study law any more. He plays with a wood pile in the back yard.

Connecticut.

From the Boston Post.

It is a clean sweep. A political victory was never more honestly won or more thoroughly deserved than that with which the democrats of Connecticut open the centennial campaign. They fought it boldly on a platform embodying the distinct principles of hard money and purity in administration, making the issues of the canvass national in their scope, and they have gained a success encouraging to the party and the people throughout the country, as well as honorable to themselves. The results of yesterday's election, as given in our telegraphic report, are full of present gratification and of grand promise for the future. The endorsement of Gov. Ingersoll's administration was expected; the virtue of government conducted on strict democratic principles of honesty and economy has been so evident as to gain the emphatic and increasing approval of the public. Even his opponents conceded the probability of his re-election, and the strongest efforts were directed toward influencing the choice of members of the Legislature. But here, too, the strong good sense of the people has stood well for the State. The democratic majority in that body is increased from last year, and the election of a democratic United States Senator is assured. The simple facts of yesterday's vote speak for themselves. It was the first fair contest of the year over those issues which are to come up in the national canvass, and in this the democracy has won a clean and complete victory. It announces with such emphasis the popular condemnation of the party whose iniquities are a daily national disgrace that no comment is necessary. It strengthens the hands of the party in Congress that is now engaged in the long delayed duty of uncovering the gross corruptions of a republican administration; and it proclaims the purpose of the people to keep the work of reform in the hands of those who are earnest and honest in purpose. Connecticut has foreshadowed what the nation may do in November.

A Case of "Winding Up."

Correspondence of the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Fifteen of us met at the creditors' meeting to decide upon winding young Spiurjit up. He was a jolly, genial fellow, meant well, but had sold too many goods below cost and to poor customers. His list of debtors disclosed a number that we all knew had been tabooed from the books of every prudent house in our line, and, with Spiurjit's long experience in the employ of one of the best houses in the trade, we were surprised at this evidence of foolhardiness. But then he was "young," and was "struggling along," and the philanthropic spirits in our meeting thought it best to "give him another chance." B wanted to take back all Spiurjit had of his goods unsold at what he, B, had charged him for them. C, D and E objected that B's goods had advanced in price, and all the creditors ought to have the advantage of that rise, and on this emphatic statement twelve of the number at once decided to accept from Spiurjit ten cents on a dollar. This settled that proceeding.

Four days afterward B, who has a large order in hand, receives word to box and ship what is finished and under way, but get out nothing further. Investigation discloses that Spiurjit has been to B's customer and underbid him, using the goods he paid ten cents for, which B wanted to take back at invoice value as the basis for his estimate. Spiurjit is a "jolly fellow," you see, and B—well, he "ain't up to the times," or else he'd be starting afresh with a ten cent stock himself. Do you think, dear Bulletin, there is any moral in this true story? Do you think the sequel would induce those twelve to recant?

Postmaster Filley at St. Louis is accused of making compulsory assessments on employes in 1873.

Geo. W. Hewes, a promisent broker of Philadelphia, hung himself yesterday.

Several houses and many trees were prostrated by a gale which visited Port Jervis Friday.

The movement of the army headquarters from St. Louis is progressing.

The president and vice president of the First National Bank of La Crosse have been arrested at Chicago on the charge of embezzling $125,000 of the funds of the bank.

The Way the Chinese Do It.

From the San Francisco Call.

As an illustration of the manner in which this people are rapidly usurping the trades, it may be mentioned that a member of the firm to Tong Wo, an intelligent Chinese merchant and a prominent member of the Yung Wo Company, informed our reporter but a few days ago that the company had twelve thousand coolies under its charge, five thousand of which number were engaged in cigar-making, three thousand are boot, shoe and slipper makers, two thousand shirt and clothing makers, and the remaining two thousand are composed of laundrymen, domestics, fishermen, vegetable peddlers, &c. A good story is told of a man who resided here a few years ago, and who had never studied political economy. He opened an establishment for the manufacture of bird-cages, and after a while did a thriving business. Soon after a smart looking Chinaman came along and solicited employment, offering his services at 50 cents per day less money than that paid to the white men in his employ. The cage maker and political economist jumped at the offer, and discharged the white man, satisfying whatever scruples of conscience he might have by making the Chinaman dance around and make things fly. When the meek-eyed Celestial had mastered the mysteries of the trade, he astonished his employer by demanding a salary equal to that received by his predecessor, the white man. The demand was denied with some show of indignation, and the cage maker showed his contempt for Chinese labor by kicking him out of the shop. Within a week afterward an establishment similar to his own was opened on the opposite side of the street by his discharged coolie, and bird cages were sold very cheap. The cage maker became a bankrupt, as did several cigar makers who tried the same experiment and met the same fate.

Senator Eaton's Speech.

United States Senator W. W. Eaton spoke in Hartford, Conn., on Friday before last. He is reported as follows: "He believed but a single department of the general government (that of State) had been administered honestly. One of the ablest men in Washington says he would like to take a contract to carry on the Treasury Department with 1,500 clerks, instead of 4,000. There are hard working, honest men in the department, who are entitled to our thanks, the drones are those who bring discredit on the public service. He desired the reporters should say that when they get hold of the whisky ring in New Orleans, and they are after them now, the White House will be touched. If one place is rottener than another it is that department called the Department of Justice—he called it the department of injustice. He knew that no man living could perform all the duties devolving on the Secretary of the Treasury. In his opinion there should be two departments formed from this one—one of public works, one of commerce. Corruption creeps in there without knowledge of the head of the departments, but not in the State, War and Navy Departments. The head of the Postoffice Department, Mr. Jewell, had got into new business. The department had not paid expenses, but there were expenses it had paid—sending men to Connecticut, to Mississippi and Alabama to aid in carrying elections. Mr. Jewell might not know everything that took place in his department, but he ought to. Investigations are going on in the War and Navy Departments. One of the high officers of this Republic is accused of selling post traderships. God send him safe deliverance of the accusation if he is falsely accused. But look at the influence of such a charge. The charges made against Martin Van Buren when he was President of the United States did more to break down the Democratic party than anything else that had before occurred, because the people began to think their public servants were not honest. What do they think now? One thing is sure the 'third term' is dead. The Democracy of Connecticut can best punish fraud by putting their strong right hand upon it next Monday." In regard to the currency question, Mr. Eaton said: "In 1865 we came out of a civil war under a great debt. For eleven years the Republican party had the administration of the government, and, it never struck a blow for a convertible currency. When the Democrats got into power, as he hoped they would in November, proper reforms will be inaugurated in the currency—such reforms as Democratic statesmen have always been able to inaugurate. The Sherman bill, providing for resumption in 1879, he declares to be an absurdity and a fraud. For fifty years the Democratic party carried the country through successfully; so surely as it gets into power again so surely will the paper of the government appreciate to gold. With the power in their hands the Democratic party will do good service for the people.

Stories that You Needn't Believe.

Speaking of shooting ducks, says Dr. F., puts me in mind of the great storm that occurred when I lived on the island. As you are all well aware, our island was near Casco bay; an awful storm arose, and was so fierce that it drove all the ducks in the bay into a pond, covering about an acre, near my house. In fact, so many ducks crowded into that pond that I could not see a drop of water.

Shoo, said Smith, didn't ye shoot any of 'em?

That's what I was coming at. I went into the house and got my double barreled shot gun, and discharged both barrels right into the midst of them, but to my astonishment they all arose into the air, leaving not a solitary duck on the pond.

Good gracious! You don't say so, said Smith. Didn't you hev any shot in yer gun, or what in thunder was the trouble?

Well, I was coming to that, said Dr. F. It astonished me at first; but as soon as the ducks rose a few hundred yards in the air, and commenced to separate a little, ducks began to drop, and, whether you believe it or not, I picked up twenty nine barrels of ducks, and it was a poor season for ducks, too. You see the ducks were wedged in so solid on the pond that when they arose they carried the dead ones in the air with them, and when they separated, down came the twenty-nine barrels of dead ducks.

Oh, says Smith, I'm not surprised at that at all, or of the big lot of ducks yer bagged, for it was an awful storm. I remember it well, doctor. I had at that time a corn barn full of corn; on one side of the barn was an open window, and on the other side was a knot-hole; and during the storm the wind blew so fierce that it blew every ear of that corn right through the knot-hole, and the hole being just the size of the cob only, the result was that it shelled every ear, leaving the corn in the barn, and the next morning I found my barn half full of shelled corn and not a single cob. I had a curiosity to know where the cobs had gone to. I went to the rear of the barn and followed the line of those cobs over eleven miles, and at a distance of about five miles a large first-growth pine tree stood in the track, and darn me if the wind hadn't driv the cobs into that 'ere tree from top to the bottom: Oh, doctor, that was an awful storm.

Yes, sighs the doctor, awful.

"Bill Nye" in a Panic.

N. Y. Evening Post.

"Bill Nye" came out in great force in San Francisco yesterday. He reiterated, with deliberation and emphasis, through speeches and resolutions made and offered by highly respectable citizens in mass meeting assembled, his solemn conviction that "we are ruined by Chinese cheap labor." He confessed that the gifted and cultivated "Mellican man," although vastly superior in every respect to the "childlike and bland" Chinaman, was unable longer to withstand the art and force of the latter, and he threw himself upon the federal government for protection. He demanded the passage of some measure similar to "Bill Nye's" bill which is now before Congress, and which prohibits, under severe penalties, the immigration of Chinamen to this country. He insisted that the full energy of the law-making branch of the government shall be directed against the meek children of the Flowery Land; that the whole section shall be fortified against their approach, and that all the ironclads and wooden ships of the navy, with their guns, shall be put upon a war footing to resist whatever hostile junks may appear in our waters. While "Bill Nye" was thus resolving and haranguing, "a cordon of policemen" surrounded the Chinese quarter—probably to prevent "Ah Sin" from rising in his might, sweeping the mass meeting into the ocean and ravaging the Pacific slope.

Seriously speaking, it might be supposed that it was several centuries instead of eleven years since the country came out of a bloody and costly war to establish the common rights of all men to the simplest principles of freedom and equality. If the course of many Californians toward the Chinaman does not grow out of the same brutality or insensibility which tolerated the slave-block and overseer's lash, we do not know where it arises. The trembling inhabitants of the Chinese quarter were furnished yesterday with a brilliant illustration of the superior civilization of their Christian neighbors.

Olive Logan's Visit to the White House.

Olive Logan, who accompanied Mlle. Titiens on her visit to the White House, Sunday evening, contributes to the Graphic a sprightly description of the reception accorded to the prima donna by the President and Mrs. Grant. I have seen both your Houses of Parliament here, said Mlle. Titiens, soon after her arrival in Washington, and now my greatest desire is to pay my respects to the President and his family before I return to Europe. This desire was immediately communicated to Mrs. Grant, who kindly signified her willingness to receive Mlle. Titiens on Sunday evening. The singer was cordially received by the President and his family, and after a little chat, Mrs. Col. Grant seated herself at the piano, and accompanied the diva in her varied selections. Titiens sang thrice, and her noble voice never rang out with better advantage than in the lofty halls of the White House. Everybody was delighted, and not the less so because there was no stiffness, no formality. There was one joke during the evening which is considered too good to keep. Said Mrs. Grant to the prima donna: "It must be a proud moment when an artiste feels that she is holding a great audience enthralled—hanging spell-bound on her magnificent utterance." "Yes, yes," answered Titiens, warmly, "it is grand; for instance, in 'Norma' there are certain moments when I feel that the people are listening almost breathlessly for the next phrase. Not a pinfall is to be heard. When the musical climax is reached a deep sigh as of relief is audible all over the house. But still that must be the same in oratory," continued the prima donna, turning to the President, "Gen. Grant must know very well how that is." An amused smile crept over the President's face. "Why, my oratory"—said he, and without adding another word, he broke into a ripple of laughter, in which all joined except Titiens, who seemed vastly puzzled. On the way home Miss Logan explained the conspicuous absence of oratorical ability in Grant's character.—*Boston Post.*

A German "Count" Sentenced.

A gentleman representing himself as a German Count, encumbered with several trunks, arrived at the Clarendon Hotel on September 11th. After a nice day's sojourn, the "Count" left the hotel without notice, forgetting to pay a bill of $45, and on examining his trunks the proprietor of the hotel found that they were filled with stones nicely packed in clay. On the 24th of the same month the "Count" made his appearance at the Windsor Hotel, where he ran up a bill of $23 and disappeared, leaving his bill unsettled. The proprietor of the hotel seized the luggage of the nobleman, but found it to consist of a variety of rocks and bricks closely packed. The bogus Count, who gave the name of Herman G. Uebel, was subsequently arrested and identified by his numerous victims, and on February 9th, pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions. Yesterday the hotel swindler was brought before Judge Gildersleeve, who sentenced him to nine months in the penitentiary.

The Great Clock for the Centennial Exhibition.

The clock for Memorial Hall, which has been building at Thomaston, is completed. It is a splendid piece of work and will no doubt do its duty faithfully. There are 1,100 pieces, the estimated weight of all being six tons. The main wheels measure four feet in diameter. The pendulum ball and rod weigh 700 and 800 pounds, the rod being 14½ feet long, and connected with the clockwork by what is known as gravity escapement, and makes two second beats. The rod is of steel, and to compensate for contraction and expansion, is encased in two cylinders, one of zinc and one of steel, which, by their relative expansion upward, maintain a uniform centre of oscilation. This escapement is different from that used in large clocks heretofore constructed by this company, and some fears were felt about its success but every part seems to do its work perfectly. The clock stands eight feet high. There will be sixty or more dials connected with the clock, which will be run by electricity, the hands moving with every beat of the pendulum. The clock for Independence Hall will stand about fourteen inches higher than this one.—*N. Y Register.*

Harter & Co's. elevator, with 17,010 bushels of wheat, was burned at Rochester, Ind., yesterday.

Nine members of the grand jury of the federal court at New Orleans were discharged yesterday because of their inability to take the iron clad oath.

Mysterious Disappearance of Hon. L. H. Chandler.

[Richmond Enquirer Special.]

NORFOLK, April 7.—Hon. L. H. Chandler mysteriously disappeared from his residence here yesterday morning, while in a state of mental aberration. It is believed that he has committed suicide.

Thursday, a son of Mr. Chandler who holds a clerkship in the office of Collector O. H Russell, in this city, [Richmond,] received a telegram summoning him to Norfolk, as his father had returned home from Washington in an alarming condition of mind. Yes erday Mr. Russell received a letter from Miss Chandler—who performs the duties of the office of United States pension agent, of which her father is incumbent—announcing the same facts and stating that her father had left his bed Thursday night in his night-clothing, and had not since been heard from or found. As Mr. Russell was one of his bondsmen, she incidentally remarked that all of the affairs of the office are correct—which Mr. Russell is perfectly satisfied is the case.

A short time since our Washington telegrams stated that there were in existence proofs of defalcation on the part of Mr. Chandler in his official capacity. An investigation of the matter developed that in the Rose moiety case, before Judge Hughes, the moiety had been allowed, and that Mr. Chandler not only received his fee out of the funds, but borrowed a portion of the money from his client. This decree of the court was made under a misapprehension, and Judge Hughes subsequently made an order rescinding it, and ordering the money to be refunded. Barry, of Norfolk, who received a portion of the moiety, complied, but Mr. Chandler was unable to do so.

His friends say that being a man of high sense of honor and of nervous temperament he was stung to desperation by the publication of articles intimating or charging him with misappropriating funds that came into his hands in the course of practice, unable to refund the amount of the fee, when ordered by the court, his mind was dethroned by the imaginary disgrace and he sought relief in self-destruction. More sanguine friends hope that his aberration of mind is temporary, and that he may yet be found safely cared for by a person to whose premises he may have wandered.

Hon. L. H. Chandler was born in the State of Maine, but had resided in Virginia for many years, and before the war was known throughout the State as an ardent Whig, an active politician, a fluent and eloquent speaker, and an able lawyer. He practiced law for a long period in the courts of this State, and resided in the city of Norfolk. During the war he actively co-operated with the federal government for the suppression of the effort for the independence of the South, and since the close of the war he has been one of the ablest champions of the Republican party in Virginia, holding the office of United States District Attorney for several years, and was recently appointed pension agent at Norfolk. He was a Bell and Everett elector in 1860, a member of Congress before the war from the Norfolk district, and the republican candidate for Congress in the same district in 1869. He was about fifty-eight years of age.

STATE NEWS.

From the Raleigh Sentinel:

Mr. Mills of the Orphan Asylum, swung around the corner in Orange, Person and Caswell, with a little troupe of orphans. He was out twelve days at an expense of $3 10 and received $300 in cash from the charitable and good. Blessings on Mills and the orphans and the people who give.

J. E Mitchell, of Bellfield, Va., telegraphs to Mayor Manly that he has the bloody Italian and asks for orders. His garments are bloody, and he has keys and harp strings in his pockets. Judge Watts don't allow cutting in a fight, especially with a woman, and the boy will probably rest in the penitentiary for ten or twenty years.

The revival of religion at the Swain Street Baptist church is rapidly increasing in interest, a goodly number of persons have professed faith in Christ and several are yet inquiring the way of life. Rev. C. A. Dixon, of Shelby, one of the ablest and most impressive young preachers we have ever heard, is still assisting the pastor in the good work. Services every night this week.

Mr. Ruffin Holder, a Wake farmer, started for Raleigh on a bag of cotton last Wednesday morning. When near Crabtree he fell from the bag of cotton and broke his neck. Mr. Holder leaves a wife and children to mourn his loss.

From the Asheville Citizen:

The peach crop of this section is unquestionably killed by the late cold spells, but it is hop d the apple crop is, to a great extent, uninjured.

Last Friday night three colored convicts employed on the W. N. C. R. R. escaped from a squad that were engaged at the time at Old Fort. Pursuit was given, and one of the number was shot and killed, but the remaining two had not been captured at last accounts.

Maj. Marcus Erwin went before the county commissioners last Tuesday, and suggested for their consideration a proposition that the county authorities endorse an obligation of the commissioners of the W. N. C. R. R for iron enough to complete the road to Asheville, which iron can now be bought at very low rates, and on good time with such endorsement.

Mr. Searson, a native of Tipperary, Ireland, aged 43 years, died at the Central hotel, this place, last Friday night. He had been suffering some months with dyspepsia, which finally caused his death. Mr. S., with Messrs. J. P. Richardson, J. P. Jordan, James Cannon, and J. M. Noolan, had been traveling through this section, selling wares of various kinds. These gentlemen were with him at the time of his death. Rev. L. M. Pease, of our place, officiated at the burial services, and the remains of Mr. Searson now lie buried in Catholic Hill Cemetery.

From the Raleigh News:

A lady arrived here yesterday with two children and applied to the Williamson, Thomas & Upchurch store with a letter she handed to Mr. Reid Upchurch, one of the clerks, and stated to him she was in search of her husband who left her about eight weeks ago she gave her name as Mrs. Maria Hobby. Mr. Hobby, her husband, left this county some eight years ago and settled in Louisville, Ky., and was married there about three years ago to this lady. She says they had lived happily together up to the time of his mysterious disappearance. Mr. Upchurch did all in his power towards assisting the lady and at last found a brother of her husband who is at work in this city and the lady was left in conversation with that gentleman. She had a letter from her clergyman at Louisville to Mrs. Nancy Hobby of this county. The lady is stopping at the house of Capt. Watts who kindly took her in, her money having been pretty well exhausted in making the trip. Truly the world is just now engaged in an up and down dance through life and the devil seems the fiddler.

The State this morning is several thousand dollars better off. Major Duncan of the Spartanburg & Asheville road was in the city Wednesday and paid into the Treasury several thousand dollars in cash for his first quarterly instalment for convicts worked on that road. He carried away with him fifty more convicts. This looks like business. The convicts instead of eating up the State are now adding to its coffers and it is worth money to North Carolina every time a man is sent to the penitentiary.

The life of the late Dr. Charles E. Johnson was insured for twenty thousand dollars. Ten thousand in the Brooklyn and ten thousand in the Connecticut Mutual.

Dr. Schott died Wednesday evening in Oberlin. He was a German doctor. His life was insured for two thousand dollars. He had just renewed his policy the day he died.

From the Franklin Courier:

Up to last court only about $700 of changed orders had been detected. The grand jury last court in their investigation discovered a number of others, some of the stubs were posted over with other paper and different amounts from the original order entered on them. To what extent these frauds have been practiced upon our county it is impossible to tell but we fear it is very great.

Mr. R. H. Strickland had his smoke house broken open on Sunday night last and six pieces of meat stolen therefrom.

From the Journal of Commerce:

Both the Grays and Elm City Rifles are preparing to take part in the memorial services on the 10th of May, when they will appear for the first time in their handsome new uniforms.

From the Raleigh News:

This town seems down with something like the epizootic. Citizens walk about running at the eyes and wringing their noses at every street corner.

The Governor has appointed O. H. Blocker State's proxy in the Fayetteville Western Road. The director's of the road met in Fayetteville Friday.

Eight persons joined Swain street Baptist church Wednesday night and the meeting still continues with much interest. Thirty-five persons recently connected themselves with the Salisbury street

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1876.

THE PEABODY FUND AND COL. POOL'S CONNECTION THEREWITH.

"The Peabody Fund" is the name given to the most magnificent private donation ever made to the cause of education in America.

George Peabody, perhaps the most eminent philanthropist of the century in which we live, was born in Danvers, Massachusetts. In the year 1806, when only eleven years of age, he became a grocer's clerk. Afterwards he became chief clerk and in 1812 partner with his uncle, John Peabody, in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. In 1815 he formed a partnership in the dry goods business in Baltimore with Elisha Riggs, afterwards so eminent as a banker in Washington City. Upon the retirement of Mr. Riggs Mr. Peabody became the head of the firm and in the prosecution of its business settled in London in 1829. In 1837, having withdrawn from the dry goods business, he established himself as a banker in London, where he amassed the colossal fortune that enabled him to give full scope to the practical benevolence that made him the admiration of the civilized world. He was especially zealous in promoting the cause of education, commencing with his birthplace, Danvers, to which he gave $270,000 for educational purposes, he was always ready to aid the good work not only in his native land but throughout the world. To the city of Baltimore he donated for this purpose the sum of $1,400,000. To Harvard College and to Yale College he gave $150,000 each; to Kenyon College, Ohio, he gave $25,000, and to Washington College, in Virginia, he gave $60,000. For the amelioration of the condition of the poor in London he gave $2,500,000. In 1867 Queen Victoria offered him a Baronetcy which he declined. In 1869 the citizens of London erected a statue of him on the east side of the Royal Exchange which was unveiled by the Prince of Wales in person.

Mr. Peabody died in London in November, 1869. His remains were, by command of Queen Victoria, temporarily interred in the Royal vault in Westminster and subsequently conveyed in state by the British ship-of-war, Monarch, escorted by an American war steamer to Boston, and finally deposited, amid the most imposing manifestations of international respect, at Danvers, Massachusetts, in March, 1870.

But Mr. Peabody's greatest benefaction, and that with which we have most to do, was the gift of $3,500,000 to Trustees to advance the cause of education in the Southern States.

The legal title to the fund was vested by Mr. PEABODY in a board of Trustees, of which the late Governor Graham of this State was a distinguished member, the purposes to which it was to be applied being particularly set forth in the deed of gift. The Rev. B. Sears, D. D., formerly of Massachusetts, we believe, but now of Staunton, Virginia, is the active business manager of the fund and charged with the duty of distributing to the different States the portions to which they may be severally entitled under the trust.

The plan adopted for each State, we believe, by the Trustees for the distribution of the fund, has been based, in brief, upon the principle of helping those who help themselves; wherever therefore the efforts of any community have been sufficient to make an establishment of a good school feasible by the addition of the help within the limits prescribed by the rules and regulations governing the fund Mr. Sears makes that addition. And this makes it necessary to have an agent in every Southern State upon whose judgment he can rely in determining whether such aid ought to be extended and upon whose integrity he can depend in handling the funds necessarily committed to his hands. The agent selected by Mr. Sears for the State of North Carolina is Col. Stephen D. Pool and it is the portion of the Peabody Fund that came to his hands that Col. Pool is charged with having embezzled. Col. Pool's duties as agent of Dr. Sears for the distribution of the Peabody Fund constitute no part or parcel of his duties as Superintendent of Public Instruction nor would he be responsible to the State of North Carolina or to any one indeed save to Dr. Sears and the Trustees of the Peabody Fund. This being so the propriety of Col. Pool's telegram to Dr. Sears notifying him of the transmission of a full statement of his management of the Peabody Fund entrusted to him from the date of his appointment and asking for his approval, will be seen at a glance. As soon as his accounts are examined Col. Pool promises to publish in full the detailed statement sent to Dr. Sears.

This is right. Let Dr. Sears and the public both be satisfied that no harm has come to the Peabody Fund.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

COL. S. D. POOL.

A Brief but Crushing Refutation of the Slanders Against Him.

To the People of North Carolina:

Charges have been made against me which call for a reply.

It is charged that, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, I have squandered the school money. And it is also charged that I have squandered the Peabody fund, and thereby robbed the poor children of the State of an education.

In reply to the first allegation, I have to say that the law does not put the disbursement of the public school money in my hands. I have never disbursed one cent of it. That fund is disbursed by the State and county treasurer; I have nothing whatever to do with it.

As to the second charge. It is no part of my official duty to have anything to do with the Peadody fund. That fund is not public money belonging to the State. The State has nothing whatever to do with it, nor its disbursement. Dr. Sears, of Virginia, is the general agent of that fund, and I am an agent of his to disburse it under his directions. I received from him the past year for Peabody schools $14,150, and paid out under his order $12,600. Not a school, not a teacher, not a child in North Carolina has suffered any detriment or lost anything at my hands or management. Every teacher entitled to receive anything out of that fund has long since been paid, except one who holds an order for a small amount which will be paid on presentation. There are, however, two other schools claiming pay out of this fund, but I am not authorized to pay them anything under the established rules.

The present school year will expire on the 30th of June. When it closes and I am called to account with Dr. Sears, I will settle with him fully, promptly and to his satisfaction.

STEPHEN D. POOL.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

This is the question that now agitates the better part of the public mind. We agree with the New York *Evening Post* that "among right-minded men the alarm occasioned by the late disclosures of corruption in high places is universal. As the inquiries which have been set on foot proceed the revelations of iniquity become more startling, and we ask ourselves where they are to end? Even should they proceed no further, the enormity of wickedness which has been laid bare prompts the question, 'What is the remedy, and how are we to avoid the repetition of such crimes in the future?'

"It is clear that we cannot prevent the repetition of these enormities without putting the administration of public affairs into more scrupulous hands than those to which it has hitherto been confided, and which have allowed the powers of government to be perverted to such flagrant abuses. The evil has its origin in the appointment of bad men to offices which gave them opportunity of enriching themselves by putting a price on their official functions and selling them to men as bad as themselves. In the bestowment of offices the question has been, not whether the person appointed was an honest man, but whether he was a zealous partisan. If he happened to be an honest man, as was no doubt often the case, so much the better for the community, and he performed his duties creditably; if he was a rogue, as appears also to be a frequent case, he began immediately to obtain money by corrupt practices. The Republican party must acknowledge with shame that if their adversaries had not obtained a majority in the House of Representatives and set on foot the investigations which are now going on, the frightful abuses which have been lately revealed would in all probability have continued unchecked to the end of General Grant's administration, and if the officeholders could succeed in electing his successor, would have lasted perhaps four years more. That General Grant is responsible for what has happened it would require the most shameless hardihood to deny. We do not impute to him any personal share in the crimes perpetrated, or any such knowledge of the proceedings of the knaves to whom he had entrusted the highest responsibilities that he could swear to their conduct as a witness, but he cannot escape censure on two important grounds: in the first place, for culpable indifference to the character of those to whom he gave the offices which they have disgraced, and in the second place for culpable blindness to circumstances which should have led him to suspect their guilt. The case of the late Secretary of War is an example of this blindness. Here was a man living on his little salary as collector of the revenue in a petty district, a poor man, who found himself suddenly made the head of the War Department. The poor man became in a very short time a man of princely expenditures, giving the most sumptuous entertainments, lavish in all his ways of living, his wife appearing at parties in a blaze of diamonds. General Grant must have known that all this expense could not be defrayed by the comparatively moderate salary of Belknap's post as Secretary. He must have known that something was wrong in all this. He must have known that the means of this enormous expense could not be honestly obtained—that the sources of this splendor of living must be fraud and guilt—yet it went on from year to year, and would have gone on nobody can say how long, if it had not been interrupted by the investigation now proceeding.

We must have a new order of things. The country is disgraced by what has happened, and we must retrieve our character by putting the power into not only the ablest but the cleanest hands. We must have nobody at the head of affairs who represents the men by whom we have been brought to this shame. We must take care, if possible, that the fatal infection which has crept into the management of public affairs, and made its exposure so disgusting, is not propagated into the next administration. In naming a candidate for the next term of the Presidency, no man identified, even by suspicion, with these abuses, or who is not known to regard them with utter abhorrence—for example, no man who has sought to make them permanent by exerting his influence in favor of a third election of the present chief magistrate—should be trusted."

THE "SAFE BURGLARY."

In order that our readers may understand more fully the references in the Washington telegrams to the "Safe Burglary" we print the following account of that infamous transaction as we find it in the New York *Herald*:

"When a committee of Congress began some years ago to investigate the frauds and thefts of the Washington Improvement Ring, the influential persons concerned, whom a discovery would have ruined, stopped at nothing to prevent it. The committee had, fortunately, help from some of the honest and most substantial citizens of Washington, chief among whom was Mr. Columbus Alexander, a gentleman who has shown remarkable pertinacity and ability in his long pursuit of the Ring. It was, we believe, at Mr. Alexander's suggestion that the committee required the leading men of the Ring to produce books in which the course and cost of the city improvements were set down, and who pointed out, when a set of books were produced, that these were false and that the genuine books were still concealed.

"Thereupon it occurred to some of the Ring to endeavor to get rid of Mr. Alexander, by implicating him in what would have the appearance of a criminal act. A spy was sent to Mr. Alexander, who told him that the real books were in a safe in the office of the District attorney, and that if he would pay a certain sum of money the office could be entered, the safe broken open and the books handed over to him. Mr. Alexander replied that he would have nothing to do with such a transaction, and this little plot failed. The plan of entrapping him, however, had been formed, and was not so easily abandoned. Two burglars had been hired, and other preparations made, and so the spy was again sent to Mr. Alexander with a simple proposition—that on a certain night the books would be brought to him; and it was determined by the conspirators to post well instructed policemen in such a way as to seize Mr. Alexander while in the act of accepting the books.

All the arrangements were, therefore, made for a given night. The police who usually guarded the District Attorney's office were dismissed or sent to a distance; two professional burglars, hired for the purpose by agents of the Ring and brought down from New York, were introduced into the building, and policemen in the confidence of the Ring were stationed outside, for the double purpose of preventing interruption and of following the burglars to Mr. Alexander's house when they should have obtained the books. The safe was blown open, a sham set of books taken out, and with these the burglars proceeded toward Mr. Alexander's house, followed at a short distance by the policemen, ready to pounce upon Alexander at the critical moment and to conveniently suffer the burglars to escape after having identified them.

A droll incident happened on the way. The time was one o'clock at night. The burglars, carrying the sham books, had forgotten the number of Mr. Alexander's house; and after wandering past it, and when about to ring the bell of the wrong house, the police, supposed to be in vigorous pursuit of them, had actually to call to them and direct them to the right house! Arrived there they rang the bell, but in vain. Mr. Alexander, thinking little or nothing of the proposed delivery of the books, and at any rate determined to take no notice of irregular proceedings with which he would have nothing to do, had gone to bed at his usual hour. The bell wakened no one in the house. The burglars and the sham police were both perplexed; the area bell was rung with no better success; and, finally, after consultation between the burglars and the police, the whole party decamped.

The next day Washington was excited by the report that a most daring burglary had been committed and the safe blown up in District Attorney Harrington's office, and all means were used to show that persecutors of the Ring had been guilty of this crime. But after a while the true story leaked out and several of the actors in it were prosecuted; but always unsuccessfully. And no wonder, for the chiefs in this conspiracy had very powerful friends, and moreover the conspiracy had been very shrewdly managed so as to conceal the chiefs from the knowledge of the subordinates in such a way that but two confidential agents knew who were the real authors of the plot. At last, however, by the persistent efforts of Mr. Alexander and others, Harrington, the District Attorney, a particular friend of Shepherd and Babcock and an intimate at the White House, was indicted and brought to trial. The case against him had been confided to Mr. A. G. Riddle as Assistant Attorney General; and Mr. Riddle, who had received his appointment because he was known to be the personal friend of some of the ring, but who happened to be the honest and incorruptible lawyer, was about to convict Harrington, when the public was astounded first to see Harrington, then under trial for a felony and a prisoner on bail, conspicuously invited to the White House, where he appeared as a welcome and favored guest, and second, Mr. Riddle suddenly and for no reason removed from his post of prosecuting attorney. Thereupon the trial broke down. But the general conviction of Harrington's guilt was so strong that the ring, who had used this weak young man, now found it necessary to drop him, and he drifted back to his home in Delaware and into obscurity.

The prosecution, long baffled, was not dropped; but convenient prosecuting attorneys, doctored grand juries, and during last summer a sham and falsely personated bail-giver delayed and frustrated the different attempts to bring this scandalous crime to light. At last, it seems, an investigating committee of the present House has got at the key to the mystery, and it is to be hoped that the patient efforts of Mr. Proctor Knott and his fellow committeemen will succeed in dragging the authors to the light and to punishment. Mr. Knott deserves great credit for the manner in which he has managed the investigation. He was, we remember, on the District of Columbia Committee during the Congress before the last, and there did much to prevent and to expose wrongdoing; and it must be a gratification to him that now, after a considerable interval, he has an opportunity to complete the work which he then began.

DR. SATCHWELL'S ADDRESS.

It gives us great pleasure to lay before our readers this week the admirable address of Dr. Satchwell delivered at the last Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association held at their grounds near the city last fall. The association showed good taste and good judgment in securing this sensible paper for publication. It is true that a very short time was given for its preparation, only a week we believe, but the writer nor the Association have any cause to regret that longer time was not given. The body of the address was the fruit of long years of thought, study, observation and experience. For the selection of its dress, the language in which it was to be clothed, a week was ample time for the pen of so ready a writer as Dr. Satchwell has so often proved himself to be.

Dr. Satchwell pointed out the bottom facts in the unthriving state of affairs existing among us when he told of a defective system of agriculture, a defective system of labor and a defective system of government. Nor was he less fortunate in pointing out the proper remedies for the grievences he deplored. We were not a little gratified to find that an agriculturalist so practical as well as so scientific, appreciated so highly the advantages offered to the sturdy sons of toil by our State University as it is now conducted. We were not surprised at this acknowledgment on the part of Dr. Satchwell for the special advantages now put within the reach of the young men in the State who desire to become intelligent farmers, by the re-opening of the University on its present basis need only to be known to be appreciated. The Doctor is right in looking to Chapel Hill as the fountain from which shall flow that increase of intelligence among farmers and farmers boys so necessary to cure the many defects apparent in our prevailing system of agriculture.

No man, certainly no farmer, can read the address and fail to be benefitted thereby, for while in mere literary execution it is highly creditable, it does not consist of mere rhetorical flourishes or fine writing alone but rather of appeals to the hard common sense of the people for whom it was intended. It is a practical address intended for practical men and in nothing is its practical character shown so plainly as in its demonstration of the necessity of a proper understanding among agriculturalists of the simple laws of nature upon which their success in life depends.

We sincerely trust the truths Dr. Satchwell has so foreibly presented will sink deep into the hearts and understanding of our readers.

Address

— OF —

S. S. SATCHWELL, A. M. M. D.,

— BEFORE THE —

ANNUAL FAIR

— OF THE —

Cape Fear Agricultural Association

DECEMBER, 1875.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASS'N,
Wilmington, March 2, 1876.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Rocky Point, Pender Co.:

DEAR SIR:—I am instructed by the Board of Managers of this association to request a copy of your able address on the general subject of agricultural improvement, delivered at our last annual Fair, for publication.

Your early compliance with this request will much oblige.

Your ob't servant,
S. L. FREMONT,
President.

ROCKY POINT, PENDER CO., N. C.,
March 3d, 1876.

Col. S. L. Fremont, President Cape Fear Agricultural Association, Wilmington, N. C:

DEAR SIR:—I have received your note of yesterday requesting for publication a copy of the annual address which I had the honor to make at the Fair Grounds on the occasion of the last annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. I very much doubt whether its publication will subserve any useful purpose. But in deference to those whose wishes you represent I herewith submit a copy to your better judgement and have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
S. S. SATCHWELL.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Encouraging are the indications of this annual re-union and exhibition. It shows that, amid the depressing influences of the past and present, there is life in the old land yet. This large gathering is a significant sign that our empoverished people have still on hand that elasticity and determination to recuperate which is competent to revive the drooping cause of agriculture. The managers of these Annual Fairs deserve the thanks of the public for their enterprize and labors in the needed service of agricultural improvement. Our chief Executive Officer, Col. S. L. Fremont, has made this service a labor of love these many years and is entitled to the grateful appreciation of all true friends of progress. Neither himself nor other unselfish spirits that have labored hardest with him may receive the applause of the ignorant and unappreciative. The noisiest men are not those who are the most useful or deserving. The renown which gilds the name of the popular orator or the conqueror or slaughterer of his fellow men is not the reward of those who make a record for such self-sacrificing toil. But these hard-working leaders in material and scientific advancement—these pioneers, since the war, in the great cause of agricultural improvement and reform in North Carolina, will win and wear, as others in like service will, that better crown which belongs here and hereafter to those who unselfishly strive to ameliorate the condition of their fellow men and to give success to that great business of tilling the soil which is more than ever, in this war-desolated land, the foundation of prosperity and the life-blood of the State.

Wilmington, always patriotic and public-spirited, has done well in the matter of these annual fairs. The farmers, who are mainly interested have not exhibited that interest and public spirit upon these grounds which was due and expected. The managers have not at all times received that warm and sustaining support from the producers of eastern North Carolina that was due to their patriotic devotion to the public good as shown in their hard work to make these fairs successful. There have been some mutual misunderstandings that have thrown their shadows around and which, it is believed, are now happily passing away. When there shall be such a *healthly reform* in their *general management* as to adapt them more to the pressing wants of the producers, then the farmers and the wives and daughters of farmers will feel more at home here, there will be such a rallying of the agricultural and hard-working masses upon these grounds every year, such an uprising of public support and popular sympathy in behalf of these fairs throughout all our eastern and southeastern counties, as will make glad the hearts of all our people and ensure a brilliant and permanent success to the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

Some gentleman more competent and of more celebrity and ambition in the line of public speaking than myself should have performed the task which the generous partiality rather than the better judgment of the board of managers now assigns to me. To my own conscious imperfections may be added the embarrassing fact that not until about one week ago was I notified of the honor of the invitation to deliver this annual address. Surely would I have declined it therefore had I been actuated by mere personal considerations. But unwilling even to appear insensible to the compliment; feeling, in this day of trials to us all, that no true man can afford to be a laggard in the cause of recuperation, or to appear to be a sluggard in the patriotic service of material progress and agricultural improvement, I have come with my mite, however feeble, after finding no loop hole of escape from facing that public criticism which, to a sensitive nature, is more to be dreaded than the Roman lion.

The changed relations of things since the war from their former happy condition, calls upon every true Southern man, whatever his calling, to come to the rescue. No man who liveth unto himself in this day and turns a deaf ear to the plaintive cries for recuperation, progress and a higher standard of moral conduct and patriotic service, now coming up from all sides of this suffering land, is a good citizen, a true patriot, or a sincere christian. Let it be repeated that every good citizen, however feeble or obscure, should put his armor on and come forward in behalf of all industrial efforts and public improvements that tend to promote social advancement, integrity of action, charity of thought, or which promise to rebuild our waste places, to develope our magnificent resources, and to unite in one common brotherhood the various sections of our common country. In the application of these sentiments to North Carolina the field is inviting to every citizen of the State who loves to enjoy the luxury of doing good, and whose bosom glows with love of justice and the ennobling principle of State pride. In relation to advantages arising from proper efforts in this direction it may be as well here to state that those who have taken, and are taking, the lead in those recently multiplied and now easy means of communication between "our city by the sea" and western North Carolina have done and are doing a great work for our good old State. They are breaking down sectional prejudices which should never have existed. They are establishing social and business relations between the east and the west which are mutually productive of vast good. As legitimate results of this revivifying process of internal improvement, our agriculture, commerce, and manufacturers have already received a powerful impetus. We thank these gentlemen who are carrying forward these judicious works of internal improvements for the opportunities they have afforded our citizens of showing to our upper and western brethren that the old Cape Fear, in its scope and sympathies, has a heart big enough to embrace, as it does embrace, and has always embraced, every inch of North Carolina. This same devotion teaches us to know also that North Carolina pride and North Carolina trade should build up North Carolina cities. North Carolinians, in their contributions to the cities, and in their praise of the leading men, of other States, too often forget that in our own inviting borders and upon our own historic soil we have material elements for the production of large cities, and that while our own statesmen are unsurpassed our heroes never falter and our women never prove false. Had this neglected truth been more justly observed within and without our legislative halls the whole State would have been vastly the gainer. The growing, prosperous city of Wilmington, the rising emporium of North Carolina, would have doubled if not quadrupled its population and wealth. That growing devotion of our business men and capitalists to home manufactures and direct trade with Europe, so long wanting here and which has built up other States now ahead of ours, would have added millions of treasure and other vast benefits to our now empoverished State. It is self-evident that in the great cause of progress railroads are powerful auxiliaries. It cannot be too often repeated in this progressive age, when time is doubly important, and when science, with almost superhuman power for good has, in its marvellous advancement, annihilated distance, that every mile of railroad helps the farmer as well as the manufacturer and merchant. Not until it has reached the farmer does he properly appreciate its advantages or justly realize the ruinous system of transporting his heavy and bulky products to distant markets by means of his old fashioned wagon and team of mules. Well therefore may we congratulate ourselves and our fellow citizens of the upper and western counties upon our great increase of railroad facilities. These iron rails, always pioneers of education and general improvement, will remain, as the engine speeds its western extension route, enduring bonds of union and channels of trade between the Cape Fear and the mountains. But few now remain to oppose judicious internal improvements. The great care devolving upon this generation of active and influential men—to direct them judiciously—is not likely to be disregarded in this section, at least, of North Carolina.

But neither the friends of internal improvement, nor our legislators and statesmen, aided by enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers, can remove the burdensome load of poverty from our struggling people except by a system of *successful agriculture*. Unless *farming* is prosperous and remunerative no community can continuously prosper and their material interests will languish, whether expansion or contraction of currency prevails. That tilling the soil, as now conducted in a large portion of North Carolina, especially in that portion of the Atlantic slope east of Raleigh and lying between the Cape Fear and the Virginia line, is unprofitable and agricultural pursuits in a state of prostration, is a fact of daily observation and stares us all painfully in the face. And yet this is the most fertile portion of the State, is easy of access to the best markets in the world, roads running convenient to the very doors of most of the citizens of this vast extent of country. It is equally certain that this unprofitable condition of our agriculture has produced a very general depression and discouragement in the minds of our farmers. It is proper therefore that, leaving the line of desultory remarks thus far pursued, I should mainly confine myself in this address to the subject of *agricultural prostration* in eastern North Carolina, with some suggestions as to the *remedy*. To direct public attention to *some of the causes* of this lamentable condition, with hints as to the means for removing them, is more needful and likely to tend to their removal than by rhetorical figures and captivating statements to please the fancy and to hold the flattering unction to our souls that we are successful farmers and on the high road to prosperity. Presenting my views from a standpoint above party politics I shall not lug into the discussion any of those mooted points in political science or those exciting questions of the political arena which make up the issues between the political parties of the country.

Higher authority than my own can be adduced to show that, with all its improvements, agriculture is sadly imperfect and that this is largely owing to the exhaustion of the generous soil by our bad systems of farming. The gross and long-continued violation of the natural laws of husbandry is one potent cause of our unsuccessful agriculture. At the time of the passage of the bill in Congress for the establishment of an Agricultural College in each State by a donation of the public lands the public mind was astounded at the painful exhibit made upon this subject. The author of this great measure of relief, Mr. Morrill of Vermont, backed it up by an able speech in which he showed by reliable statistics that the soils of the older States were rapidly going to exhaustion and that unless means were instituted to reenperate them the time would not be far distant when there would be stagnation and ruin in business, followed by famine in the land. That gigantic scheme for improving agriculture would not have succeeded, untried and somewhat dubious as was the experiment, but for the overwhelming facts and arguments of this sort then brought forward. It was shown that in a single decade, the production of wheat had fallen off in the six New England States from two millions (round numbers are given) to one million bushels, that potatoes had decreased in the same States from thirty-five to nineteen millions of bushels. And in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama there had been a decrease of the production of wheat from twelve millions to six millions of bushels. That the wheat crop of the State of New York from the year 1845 to 1860 had dwindled from thirteen to six millions of bushels. That Western New York had shipped her valuable wheat crops to other countries, containing the invaluable principles of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, until the average production per acre was reduced from twenty-five to twelve bushels. That the tobacco crop of Virginia was eighteen millions of pounds less in 1850 than in 1840. That the cotton lands of the Southern States had been exhausted from an average production of one bale to two acres, to one bale to five acres. That as a consequence of this general deterioration of the soils of the country and consequent diminution of products while the population had increased thirty-five per cent in ten years that of domestic animals had only increased about twenty per cent. The great idea was to *restore the worn out soils* and to enable agricultural science to supply the demands of increasing population. Though this land scrip appropriation may have been mismanaged in some of the States the measure is the grandest and wisest movement for the farmer that was ever introduced in this country. It has proved to be so by the spirit of enquiry it has awakened, by the love of experiment it has created, and by the diffusion directly or indirectly through families, schools, and colleges of those elementary truths of agriculture indispensable to that improvement and reform in farming so much demanded. Remember that the facts and figures just given were in existence when slavery existed and that they bear as unfavorably upon northern as they do upon southern cultivation. It is undeniable that previous to the war and in our palmy days, farming, in North Carolina at least, was not, in a general sense, a remunerative investment of capital. Some of our most sagacious men converted their land and slaves into money which they invested more profitably in other directions, while most of those who held this sort of property relied for profits upon the increase of their slaves and not upon the products of their land. In truth, outside of the value of our slaves, we were not at the beginning of the war much better off than we were many years previous. Even then, with all our advantages, we were hastily wearing out our lands, contrary to the expostulations of that wise teacher, nature. We had but little scientific farming. We followed corn and cotton in one endless round. We made but few attempts to fertilize outside of a few more advanced counties. That great principle of making the greatest yield with the least labor and upon the smallest space was not regarded. That great practical idea of the south since the war of using art and science as substitutes for our lost slave labor—destined yet to make this empoverished southern land the garden spot of the world—had not possessed the minds of our people. We plowed with the old plow in the old way, cultivating our crops blindly, and leaving nature, always full of instruction, to supply our more fruitful drain upon the liberal soil. Why was all this then and why is it now that, while less favored and distant regions of the civilized world have made such great strides and astonishing progress in agriculture, we have been so long behind in agricultural progress? Some of the northern opponents of slavery and others unacquainted with its operations in the south, attribute this to the demoralizing influence of slavery. But the statements I have made combine with other impregnable facts and arguments in showing their view to be erroneous. True, a large number of our former slaves have voluntarily abandoned, probably forever, our fields and forests, while of the remainder, many who claim to be farm-laborers, cannot be induced to labor anywhere except in those spasmodic efforts which render them unreliable, and on this account our labor system is much impaired and greatly demoralized. True, we have not adequately regarded the great historic truth that great revolutions in government and organic operations, like the one through which we have so recently passed, demand a change in agricultural operations in proportion to the change in available labor and other relations of our condition. True, our farmers are disadvantaged by other influences and causes growing out of the late war. The significant fact that these lower counties where the negro population predominates in numbers, real estate has been gradually going down in price for several years, while in the upper and western counties of the State, where the whites are more numerous and have the control, land has been steadily advancing in price for the same time, suggests at once why the philosophic mind. The undeniable fact is that every correct observer in the free that in these portions of Eastern North Carolina, rich in land, and good climate, accessible to good markets and with Nature ready to pour her blessings abundantly into our laps, our general condition is much more depressed and impoverished since the war than that of the citizens of those upper and western parts of the State where the negroes are subordinate in numbers and influence to the whites. How much of this striking and growing contrast is owing to the influence of emancipation upon the negro race, and how much this influence operates upon low white men, so as to affect their relations to the community, it will be for the faithful chronicler of the feverish events of this stirring age to note. The influence of emancipation upon the negroes of the South is one of the most vital and interesting questions, immediate and prospective, of our country. Certain it is that this practical feature of our subject is invested with much interest to the farmer, as well as to the philanthropist and statesman.

But aside from all this there loom up two powerful reasons for our defective and unprofitable farming. *One is the fixed prejudice of our people against improvements in the old methods and customs of our fathers* has always been a serious obstacle to improvement in farming. Even the suggestive experience of our pressing necessities since the war has failed to adequately uproot this traditionary devotion. The fault-finding reproaches of distant sections that we are drones in the hive of progress, laggards in the march of agricultural advancement, continue to assail us. It is unjust and unreasonable to brave our farmers for ignorance. They are not to be much blamed as are the authorities whose business it was to give them instruction. Before the war, when the means and resources for imparting elementary knowledge of agriculture were ample, the State failed to discharge her duty in this respect. There cannot well be substantial progress in any art or science without an understanding of the principles upon which it is based. Agriculture is a science which has its art as every science has. Science is nothing but common sense, easily understood by all when clothed in proper language. A majority of our farmers have had but little education outside of the valuable school of experience, and the perplexing nomenclature and repulsive technicalities of agricultural science are calculated to turn them away from seeking a knowledge of its principles. Science, let it be repeated, is only common sense, or an explanation of nature as exhibited within and around us in all seasons as her wise and beautiful laws are unfolded under the omnipotent decrees of our merciful Creator. In this view it would be easy to have our people instructed in all they need to know in the management of their farms. Knowledge is what the farmer wants and when he obtains that he will no longer be reproached for ignorance. The laws of husbandry, when simplified by proper language, are easily understood and are but few. Agricultural societies in every community, standard works written in language that will simplify and make easy these laws, with a liberal patronage by the citizens of the State of the agricultural department of our University where young men are now taught practical as well as theoretical agriculture, would date a new and brighter era in the general prosperity of the State. A failure here to adopt the improved methods of other countries has been mainly owing to a want of knowledge of the principles upon which they are founded. A distinguished President of the State Agricultural Society of one of our Southern States not long since condemned the use altogether of lime upon land in a speech before an agricultural society. He had used it on two different soils, first a sandy soil at a certain amount per acre and without any beneficial effects. He then tried it upon a clayey soil, and his experiment here was a failure also; hence his condemnation of lime. Both of his conclusions were erroneous, because of his ignorance of surrounding facts and circumstances. His failure upon the sandy soil was because of the absence of organic matter for the lime to act upon; while his failure upon the clayey soil was because the clay had already enough lime in it. He failed to appreciate the fact that lime is a fertilizer only upon certain conditions, and these must be known and complied with. Here was high authority misleading thousands because their leader had ignored the associated facts. In nothing is correct knowledge so much needed as in the mechanical and chemical treatment of our soils. Teach the farmer that the mechanical treatment, plowing, hoeing, etc., and which is of superior importance only to the chemical, that enhances the use of fertilizers, must be understood, each in their scientific truth, and you not only give him knowledge of the greatest power, but you will also see an end of the controversies about drainage, shallow or deep plowing, cultivators, the use of fertilizers, etc. Teach him that the advantage of drainage is not alone to remove superfluous water and benefit health, but to send the water through subterranean channels to distant parts, and thus to raise the temperature and to open the texture of the soil for the admission of atmospheric air with its fertilizing properties, and you impart to him that faith in drainage which impels him to use the spade and shovel as they should be used. Teach him that plowing not only pulverizes the soil and enables the roots of crops to spread, but when cultivated upon a right surface exposes the land also to an absorption of atmospheric fertility which stimulates and nourishes the plant, and you more than ever give strength to his arm in the knowledge that

"He who by the plow would thrive,
Must himself either hold or drive."

Teach him that communities and nations are prosperous in the ratio that plowing approaches perfection, and that as an evidence of its necessity the genius of the mechanic and farmer has been taxed to the utmost in improvements upon the plow, and you convince him more than ever of the value of this right arm of his welfare and defence. Show him that the good effects of hoeing are not merely the killing of grass and weeds but that its greater good, especially in dry weather, is to expose a moist surface that will absorb ammonia, the active principle of guano and other fertilizers, often not worth the freight paid upon them, and you teach him how much cheaper is the guano which follows the use of the hoe or its substitute. This knowledge too shows him that modern progress in the use of harrows, cultivators, and other substitutes for hoe labor has already introduced instrumentalities which answer in the main for our lost slave labor upon the farm. And thus it is also with other operations and labors of the farmer. He must know that nothing happens without a cause in the natural world; that there is a reason for everything and that when we know that reason we have a truth which makes us "free indeed." No one who is truly convinced that any proposed change in farming is an improvement and knows the reasons will reject that improvement. He must be satisfied that there has been no general improvement in the agriculture of a country without a previous study by its citizens of the laws and conditions of the soil, the atmosphere and of vegetable growth. This will induce the tiller of the soil to read, to study, and to think, as well as to realize that in farming, as in all pursuits, "knowledge is power." One will then be more proud of his calling as, with brawny arm, bronzed face, and home-made dress, he enjoys the sweets of that independence and labor which makes the life of the farmer the most attractive of all. No man is a good citizen whose barn or smoke-house is empty, and it is almost impossible for him to be a philospher, or a Christian, if he farms so badly as to make but five bushels of corn to the acre. The patriot as well as the business man has a great interest at stake in this matter. One main cause of our late failure as a separate government was agricultural, resulting in a failure of supplies and the consequent inability of our brave and heroic armies to subsist on air and water. We shall never be able to hold up our heads in agriculture, commerce, or manufactures, until we have learned to become better and larger producers, and not as now, mostly consumers.

But it is consoling to know that the benignant light of agricultural science, as it radiates along our Southern horizon, foreshadows the dawning of a better day for Southern agriculture. Already it is dispelling the darkness and gloom that have so long brooded over us. Look for example at the splendid results in practical agriculture accomplished upon the experimental farm attached to the Agricultural College in Georgia within the last three years. There it was shown, not by unreliable men, but by agriculturalists of the highest character for science and reliability, and not by one experiment alone but by seven carefully conducted experiments that land will produce a heavy yield of cotton and very large profits from an application of ammonia and phosporic acid in quantities that cost but little. These articles paid an interest and investment the first year of 2.92 per cent., the cotton selling at 15 cents. The next year the residue of the same fertilizers paid 6.66 per cent., and for both years nine dollars and forty eight cents ($9 48) were realized for every dollar paid out for the purchase of the chemicals. Nor is this all. The same high authority, Dr. Pendleton, Professor of Agriculture there, demonstrated, beyond all doubt, that the man who would properly use and apply such a class of pure fertilizers, meeting with like contingencies of culture and seasons, could pay for the ingredients and make cotton at five cents per pound for two successive years and this without any deterioration of the land. At the same time it was shown conclusively that the same man, with the same land, labor and seasons, could not, without these fertilizers, make cotton for less than twelve cents per pound. But although this has been published and read by thousands, the people are sceptical and but few will try the practice as yet. When plaster was first introduced by the great Livingstone, it was ridiculed and now it has revolutionized the agriculture of the State of New York. When Liebig introduced super-phosphate of lime upon land he was similarly opposed, and yet it has proved a blessing in the old country and the new, and has been a forerunner of a large number of fertilizers since used with varied success. It was the same great Liebig who announced a long time ago that clayey soils held tenaciously to all lime phosphoric acid and will not release it except to the roots of plants as in the experiments just related. But the public mind is not ripe for these improvements. There is so much fondness for humbugs and humbuggery that even sensible men will buy, in preference, some receipt or book from some impudent adventurer for five dollars that promise to enable them to double their crops with the same land and labor. The same thing actually happened not long since in a neighboring State and the empirical vender, heralded by the newspapers, stirred the people to an excitement in every community, while he filled their pockets with his agricultural panacea. But what has been so recently done for agriculture upon this Georgia experimental farm can be, and will be, done in North Carolina. New methods are yet to be introduced, and great problems yet to be worked out, that will result in incalculable good to the great cause of progressive agriculture. Southern genius and Southern manhood, whose heroism was of unsurpassed sublimity during our late terrific struggle, will now, in the peaceful pursuits of art and science, prove competent to the production of instrumentalities, mechanical, agricultural, and others that will prove efficient substitutes for our lost slave labor. In the face of our afflictions and trials, past and present, it may turn out, if true to ourselves, that the emancipation acts, whatever the motives which impelled them, are blessings in disguise.

But to accomplish these noble results and to arrest that sweeping tide of consumption over production which threatens to engulf the people of North Carolina in ruin, they must arouse from their lethargy and go to work with persistent energy and determination. It will not do for us to sit down in quiet and ease in mournful reflections upon the past, while agriculture and other industrial pursuits are drooping and prostrate. There is no excellence or progress without patient toil and continuous labor, even under the best systems of business; and when we look over the State and see our diminutive products and our enormous consumption; eating up the substance and life-blood of the commonwealth, we cannot, as North Carolinians, feel otherwise than chagrined and alarmed at the condition. It is greatly owing to the deplorable want of energy and work among us. Indolence has seized upon the public mind and body politic, withering, demoralizing, ruinous, upon all it touches. Not more undermining and injurious to our bodily health and vigor is the deadly malaria as it intertwines with our inhabitants of the rising vapors from our swamps and bogs, than is this blight of indolence, endemic, epidemic, contagious, as it prevails among our population, cutting short our productions and empoverishing the people. Nor must it be forgotten that in the proverbial fondness of the Southern people for politics, as large number of our people, who are better fitted for the axe, the plow and the hoe than for public life, have more than ever acquired, since the war, a consuming mania for public office with all its corruptions and disappointments. It is remarkable to see the disgraceful means used to obtain it, and how this canker-worm of love of office is withering public morals, disorganizing labor, and sapping the foundations of productive industry. Nor can we fail to mourn over the injury to agricultural production of the injurious disposition of so many of our young men to turn their backs upon the farms and the workshops in their greedy love of soft places and easy positions. They are committing a woful mistake in all this. The generous soil and dilapidated farms appeal with persuasive eloquence to our young men to leave these soft places and overcrowded towns and cities and to assume the equally profitable and more necessary employments of the farm. Those meritorious marks of farm-life, the bronzed face, the hard hands, the bloused hair, and home-spun dress of the honest and industrious farm-laborer, are the emblems generally of true friendship and manly principles, and are never failing passports to the confidence and patronage of the truly just and appreciative. For the s

Wilmington Journal

TRI-WEEKLY.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Have the Executive Committee of this Congressional District taken any steps toward calling a Convention to select delegates to the National Convention to be held at St. Louis and to nominate a candidate for Congress? If any action has been taken it will give us great pleasure to inform the public thereof; if, however, none has been taken, we trust the matter will no longer be delayed, but that the Committee will speedily meet and fix upon some day before the 14th of June as the time for the purpose. What says our good friend Mr. WORTH, the Chairman of the Committee? Let us begin to put things in shape.

The Tableaux at the Academy Near Point Caswell.

POINT CASWELL, March 10th.

We were there, Messrs. Editors, along with a great many others to witness the trial performance of the parties who had volunteered their services to give an entertainment for the promotion of the temperance cause in these vicinity. We knew that not a solitary member of the recent organization had ever engaged in a thing of the kind before and we could not divine how they could undertake success. At 8 o'clock, however, the scene was opened in a charade in three scenes; dramatic, in which six characters appeared, who soon removed apprehensions of failure, and with the drop of the curtain received the most unmistakable evidence from an appreciative audience of having filled the bill most brilliantly and triumphantly. Next, a dance on the organ and violins by the best performers in our section afforded quite a treat, (and which was repeated between each tableau and charade) after which a tableau scene, "Joan of Arc," was finely represented. Next, a charade, "The school boy." Characters, principal teacher and school boy. I must say here, though policy might dictate a different course, that H. M. Foard, as school boy, could not be excelled in that character by any one. The whole house was almost convulsed with laughter. "The Happy Family" was next, which was very fine, and showed taste and judgment, one feature in the scene was the singing of "Sweet Threads among the Gold," by little Minnie Henry, a child three years old. Next, the Charade in six characters: "'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good," held the audience in the highest admiration and interest, and the frequent bursts of laughter which resounded in the room, showed that "Michael, the Irish waiter," was doing fully his part of the work. This could not have been better all did well, and it would be but an invidious distinction to signalize any one without the rest. But I find I am consuming too much space and must therefore name only two or three more of the many charades and tableaux which were given on the occasion: Contest was finely represented by all the characters; Susan the House Girl, could not be surpassed, The Seasons were finely represented, while The Old Bachelor at Home was life like and unmistakable; Leap Year was well performed; The Blind Beggar was as natural as life, The Wrangling Pair—husband and wife was rendered with much spirit; Wine as a Medicine never was excelled in this or any other country; the statuary Faith, Hope and Charity was fine, and reflected much credit on the ladies who prepared and arrayed them to such a state of perfection. The exhibition then closed with the negro minstrels, and we feel assured that no where in the broad face of nature could you find more inimitable and ludicrous characters than appeared in this part of the performance. James Thomson and H. M. Foard were the master spirits in this, and made many an eye run with tears—for who could resist the inclination to laugh—with such characters before them? The ladies all did well. There were some who excelled the performances of our best American actresses, but all did so well that we will call no names.

The company has been requested to repeat the entertainment at an early day, and we hope it will accord with their feelings and convenience to do so.

Respectfully, NINUS.

Easter.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 12, 1876.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Rev. Mr. Craven D. D. of Trinity College has written a letter to Mr. Emmss, published in the Raleigh News, wherein he attempts to sustain the error of the N. Car. Almanac, which puts Easter day on the 9th instead of Sunday the 16th. Dr. Craven has given the subject much research and tells the public through Mr. Emmss that he is right and knows it. Consequently the Christian world is all wrong in the celebration of Easter on the 16th of Ap. and the Calendars of the R. Cath. Ch. and the Book of Common Prayer are erroreous in their calculation. With due respect to Dr. Craven's position and talents, the gentleman may have given the subject *his* personal investigations to personal satisfaction, but the weight and number of testimony must bring verdict against the conclusion of his calculations.

Easter occurs often on the 16th of April.

I submit a time-table; and a faithful account of the difficulty of the Easter celebration—extracted from Appleton's New American Encyclopaedia and Darras' church history.

ASTRONOMICAL DATA.

1876.

6580th Year of the Julian Period.
7384 58th Year of the Byzantine era.
5936 57th Year of the world, according to the Jewish computation.
2953d Year of the Olympiads.
2929th Year since the foundation of Rome.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	BA
Epact	4
Golden Number	15
Solar Cycle	9
Roman Indiction	4
Sundays after Pentecost	25

The calends were the first day of each month among the Romans; hence a calendar was a list of the months, beginning with their calends.

The real solar year contains 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 48 seconds; the common or civil year, only 365 days. But for the neglect of these fractions, during Cæsar ordered an additional day to be given every fourth year, introducing it after February 24 called in Latin sextilis; hence these years are called Bissextile. In English they are called Leap Years. The Julian Calendar did not completely rectify the error, and Pope Gregory XIII., in 1582, reformed the calendar. The days from October 5 to 14 in that year were suppressed, and, to prevent errors, the century years 1700, 1800 were not to be regarded as leap years. This reform, called the Gregorian calendar, some countries refused, for nearly two hundred years, and retained the erroneous calendar. In New York, where the Dutch used the correct calendar, the English, on conquering the province, restored an erroneous form and retained it for a hundred years.

The Epact expresses the moon's age on the first day of the year, and is used to determine Easter, which depends on the moon, being always the first Sunday after the first full moon after the vernal equinox (March 21).

The Golden Number is the number of years that have elapsed since a new moon fell on January 1. It is obtained by adding one to the date, and dividing by 19, the number of years in a cycle.

From eleven times the Golden Number subtract 10, and divide by 30, subtract 1, and the remainder is the epact.

The epact subtracted from 24 gives the number of days from March 21 to the next ecclesiastical full moon, and the following Sunday, shown by the Dominical letter, is Easter Sunday.

By the reformation of the calendar by Pope Gregory XIII., the year began on the first day of January, and, consequently, whenever and wherever the NEW STYLE of reckoning time was adopted, then and there the year commenced on this day.

Previous to the use of the Gregorian calendar, the years had different days of beginning at various times in the same and different countries, and occasionally at the same time in the same country. In most countries it began on one of the following days:

Christmas day, the 25th of December;
Circumcision day, the 1st of January;
Lady day, the 25th of March; or
Easter day, the day of the resurrection of our Lord.

TO ASCERTAIN THE LENTH OF THE DAY AND NIGHT.

At any time of the year add twelve hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising for the length of the day. Subtract the time of setting from twelve hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the length of the night. These rules are equally true for apparent time.

2dly. The Easter celebration difficulty.

Easter is the Christian passover and festival of the resurrection of Christ. The English name is probably derived from that of the Teutonic goddess of Spring, Ostera or Eostre, whose estival occurred about the same time of the year as the celebration of Easter. The Hebrew-Greek word *Pascha* has passed into the name given to this feast by most Christian nations. The French call it Paques; the Scotch, Pasch; the Dutch, Paschen; the Danes, Paask; and the Swedes, Pask. St. Paul calls Christ "our Pasch;" and both the Eastern and Western churches from the beginning distinguished a *twofold event* in the Easter commemoration, the slaying of "the Lamb of God" and his resurrection; hence the terms in their liturgies, "pascha crucifixions," and "pascha resurrections." And the distinction between the day on which Christ died and that on which he rose again had not a little to do with the Easter controversy in the early church, originating in a difference of custom with regard to the day of the week and the day of the month on which Easter should be celebrated. As the Christians held that Christ, the true paschal lamb, had been slain on the very day when the Jews in celebration of their passover immolated the figurative lamb, so, both in the West and in the East, those who believed the Christian passover to be a commemoration of Christ's death adhered to the custom of holding the Easter festivity on the day prescribed for the Jewish pasch. Now, as the Jews celebrated their passover on the 14th day of the first month, that is to say, the lunar month of which the 14th day either falls on, or next follows the day of the vernal equinox, all Christians who persisted in following this custom in the celebration of Easter came to be called "quartodecimans" or "fourteenth day men," or Judaizing Christians. The great majority of Christian churches, attaching most importance to the day of Christ's resurrection, which was the first day of the week (hence called the Lord's day, our Sunday) held to Easter's being celebrated on that day, and on the Sunday which followed the 14th day of the moon of March, the day on which Christ suffered. This question, one of custom and local discipline in the beginning, had given so much trouble that about A. D. 158 Polycarp, disciple of St. John the Evangelist and bishop of Smyrna, went to Rome to consult about the question.

Polycarp favored the Jewish custom of the Asiatic bishops, and Pope Anicetus failed to persuade him over to the general custom of celebrating Easter on Sunday. The Easter controversy was not again renewed till the Pontificate of St. Victor, toward the closed this second century. But Polycarp departed with the full friendship of the Pope and in communion with the Church of Rome.

Gradually, however, the question of the Easter celebration from one of discipline became one of dogma; in A. D. 182, a priest called Blastus made himself very obnoxious in Rome by endeavoring to save the Jewish rule of celebrating Easter on the 14th day of the moon of March, adopted as a rule of faith. The dissension throughout the Christian world had become so angry that Polycrates, bishop of Ephesus, appealed to Victor, Bishop of Rome, asking to have this matter decided once and for all.

Victor convoked all the bishops of Italy in council, when it was decided that Easter should be celebrated on a Sunday, a day consecrated from the days of the apostles to the memory of the glorious resurrection of Christ; and the fathers interdicted the observance for the future of the Jewish usage in the celebration of this solemnity. Victor sent the synodal letter to the bishops of the Christian world. Councils were assembled in Gaul, Pontus, Osroene, Achaia and other countries.

The result was a decision fixing the feast of Easter, or the resurrection, on the Sunday immediately following the 14th day of the March moon. Polycrates refused to acquiesce in this decision, because it involved an abandonment of the customs of his fathers. Constantine had the subject brought before the Council of Nice A. D. 325. The question was fully discussed, and finally settled for the whole, by adopting the rule which makes Easterday to be always the first Sunday after the full moon, which happens upon or next after March 21; and if the full moon happen on a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after. By this arrangement Easter may come as early as March 22, or as late as April 25.

It was decreed that the day on which the feast was to be kept in the Eastern churches should be announced each year by the Patriarch of Alexandria, because more attention was paid to astronomy in that city.

Very truly, etc.,

M. S. G.

Fayetteville Presbytery.

We see it stated in several of our exchanges that the Presbytery of Fayetteville will meet on Wednesday next the 19th inst., at Centre church, Robeson county. Delegates will be passed on the Carolina Central for one fare, provided return tickets are purchased.

Quarterly Meeting.

Second round appointments of Rev. W. S. Black, Presiding Elder for Wilmington District Methodist E. church, South.

Magnolia, at Provid nce,	"	8 9
Bladen, at Tarribeth,	"	15 16
Whiteville and Waccamaw, Miss.	Fair Bluff, "	29 30
Wilmington, at Front Street,	May	6 7
Kenansville, a Richlands,	"	13 14
Cokesbury, at Cokesbury,	"	20 21
Smithville, ——,	"	27 28
Onslow, at Queen's Creek,	June	3 4
Topsail, at Herring Chapel,	"	10 11
Elizabeth, ——,	"	17 18

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments for his Spring Visitation.

South Creek, Beaufort Co.,	April	6
Greenville,	"	9
St. John's, Pitt Co.,	"	11
Snow Hill,	"	13
Marlborough, Pitt County, Good Friday,	"	14
Wilmington, Easter Sunday,	"	16
Fayetteville and Rockfish	May	6 & 7

BY TELEGRAPH

—TO THE—

DAILY JOURNAL

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—SENATE.—This body passed a bill appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the special committee appointed to investigate the election in Mississippi.

Various petitions were presented against the pending bill regarding third class mail matter; also against a change of tariff and for increase and greater efficiency in the signal service.

Wallace introduced a bill for the coinage of goloide silver coins. Referred to finance committee.

The resolution to allow the Mississippi investigation committee to employ a clerk and stenographer was passed.

The committee on territories reported favorably on the bill organizing the Territory of Pembina. Calendar.

The silver bill was resumed and Sherman, by unanimous consent, withdrew the 3rd and 4th sections of the bill and the bill then passed as follows:

That there be and hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $163,000 to provide for engraving, printing and other expenses of making and issuing U. S. notes, and the further sum of $148,000 to provide for engraving and printing national bank notes to be disbursed under the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section two provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue silver coins of the United States of the denominations of 10, 25 and 50 cents of standard value in resumption of an equal amount of fractional currency, whether the same be now in the Treasury waiting redemption or whenever it may be presented for redemption and the Secretary of the Treasury may, under regulations of the Treasury Department, provide for such redemption and issue by substitution at the regular subtreasuries and public depositories of the United States until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed; and the fractional currency redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund, provided for by existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed under the act relating to the sinking fund.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to reopen the account of the Western and Atlantic road of Georgia was discussed and postponed. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Vance introduced a bill regulating the interest national banks may charge.

Morey presented a joint resolution from the General Assembly of Louisiana regarding the mint at New Orleans.

By Meade, a bill providing for the payment of judgment of the Southern Claims Commission.

The committee on commerce reported the river and harbor bill. The bill was passed under a suspension of the rules without amendment—yeas 171, nays 50.

Night sessions were ordered for to-night, Tuesday and Wednesday to consider the legislative appropriation bill.

The judiciary committee were instructed to inquire whether additional legislation was necessary to define the relations between the army and Congress and secure to the army the right of petition.

The committee on foreign relations were instructed to inquire into the imprisonment of Meagher at London.

The Hawaiian treaty was discussed to adjournment.

The witnesses in the Spencer investigation on cost over ten thousand dollars.

Chief Justice Carlton, of the district court, will hear Kilbourn's counsel tomorrow in favor of a writ of habeas corpus.

In the safe burglary investigation to-day, Babcock put the dagger from Whitley against Babcock's efforts in getting a month's pay due him from the government. To this Babcock answered "Before his reaches you, you and your man will be paid." Gen. Babcock thinks this important testimony in his behalf. Ex-Attorney Gen. Williams testified that he stopped the prosecution against Whitey and Harrington without any suggestion from the President. Ex-Solicitor Banfield also testified, in which he corroborates Whitley's statement in several particulars. Riddle, who acted as ex-oficio counsel against Harrington and Whitley have been summoned. Solicitor Binford Wilson testified that he did send a telegram to Dyer which Bell swore he saw in Dyer's hand. Wilson was informed by officers of the secret service that Bell was working for Babcock. About the 10th of February Bell called on Wilson and communicated the statements which he (Bell) had repeated before this committee, that he had evidence that Babcock and Avery were guilty. Bell proposed that as long as he thought Babcock innocent he worked for him, and when he found him guilty he gave him up. It appears that Avery was disappointed in not being allowed to turn state's evidence.

Loab, post trader at Ft. Concha, paid Gen. Rice two thousand dollars, but did not, as has been stated, pay three thousand to Simon Wolf.

Confirmation—C. McMullen as Consul General to Rome.

The river and harbor bill which passed to-day, gives one million six hundred thousand dollars, of which $146,000 goes to North Carolina, including $15,000 which goes for the French Broad.

The Pacific railroad committee of the Senate laid Huntington's Southern Pacific railroad bill on the table, and it will not be called up except on a call by a majority of the whole committee and one week's notice. This leaves both bills in the same position in either house and virtually shelves the whole matter until after the Presidential election.

It is stated that Clapp supposed there was $50,000 in the safe of the public printer, when a count showed but $10,000.

W. O. Avery was put in jail here last night.

WASHINGTON, April 11—SENATE—The chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War enclosing a communication from Maj. C. B. Comstock showing the progress made by Jas. B. Eads in the improvement of the south pass of the Mississippi river up to February 7th, 1876, Referred to committee on commerce.

The chair submitted Maj. C. B. Comstock's report showing the progress of James B. Eads for improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi to February 1st, 1876.

The finance committee reported favorably on the bill for separate entry of express packages in one importation. Calendar.

Howe introduced a bill for cheap transportation of freight between tide water of the Atlantic and Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

The judiciary committee reported adversely on the House bill to protect witnesses required to testify in certain cases. Calendar. This refers to testimony before congressional committees. Stevenson presented a minority report in favor of the bill.

Edmunds submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what action, if any, has been taken under the law of February 27th, 1875, providing a settlement with certain railway companies, and also to furnish detailed information concerning the possession and subsequent relinquishment by the United States of the Western and Atlantic railway of Georgia, its condition, value, improvements or repairs by the government and whether the latter have been fully paid for as agreed to.

The third class mail matter bill was resumed but without result.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—The bill authorizing the citizens of Milville, Pa., to close the channel of the Ohio where it passes between an island and the shore, passed.

The commerce committee reported adversely on the bill to appoint a commission on the commercial treaty with Canada. Ward made a minority report in favor of the bill and on his motion made it the special order for the third Tuesday in May.

The bill authorizing a bridge over the Missouri river, near Sioux City, passed.

The appropriation committee report a deficiency in the appropriation bill, which appropriates $652,000.

The bill for the regulation of steam vessels was resumed. The bill was amended in various respects and passed.

Randall moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments to the silver bill, pending the action of which the House adjourned.

In the Supreme Court in the case of the board of liquidation for the State of Louisiana et al., appellants, vs. H. J. McComb, an appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court affirming the decree of the said circuit court so far as it prohibits the funding of the debt due to the Louisiana Levee Company in the consolidated bonds issued or to be issued under the pending act of January 24, 1874, and reversing said decree as to so much thereof as prohibits the issue of any other bonds to the Louisiana Levee Company in liquidation of its debts; the costs to be paid by the appellants. Justice Field did not sit in this cause and took no part in the decision.

The appropriations committee have agreed to concur in the Senate amendments to the consular and diplomatic bill, and will ask a committee of conference.

There were no Southern nominations to-day.

The Secretaries of State, of War and of the Navy will go to New York to welcome Dom Pedro of Brazil.

Avery was before the whiskey frauds committee to-day, and, it is stated, has concluded to tell all he knows. The warden of the jail, who had him in custody, exposed him in the gallery of the House for a half-hour. He was very much broken in appearance.

A. G. Riddle was the only witness before the safe burglary committee to day. He testified in reference to conversations he had with ex-Attorney General Williams in reference to the dismissal of the suits against Harrington and Whitley, saying they made the impression on his mind that they were dismissed upon an order from the White House.

L. M. Gregory, the post-trader at Fort Richardson, stated that he pays Gen. E. W. Rice a portion of his profits, and has paid him $2,000. Gregory gave a history of the presentation of a house at San Antonio, Texas, to Gen. Reynolds, by Adams & Wicks, contractors. The house was furnished by subscription, a great many of the citizens of San Antonio subscribing. Wicks was a contractor in Texas. Some fifty or sixty citizens of Western Texas had given Gen. Reynolds' wife a furnished house worth probably $10,000. Reynolds sold it for $7,000.

The marshal of court made return that he had served the writ of *habeas corpus* on John G. Thompson, the Sergeant-at-Arms, as directed.

The House took no notice whatever of Carlton's writ for Kilbourn. The writ is made returnable to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The Sergeant-at-Arms will take the order of the House before delivering Kilbourn.

The committee on appropriations finally adopted the silver bill precisely as it came from the Senate; will report it to the House this morning.

Matt. Carpenter appeared for Parman of Florida in the contest case. There has yet been no proof of money passing.

The appropriation committee struck out the provision taxing tea and coffee and they remain on the free list.

The officers of the court have served a writ on the sergeant-at-arms and Speaker.

Fish takes decided grounds, and informs Mr. Hoffman, charge d'affairs at London, that the United States cannot under any circumstances take cognizance of the act of the British Parliament of 1870 touching the extradition treaties. He peremptorily refuses to give any assurance that Winslow shall not be tried for any offense except that for which his extradition is asked.

Judge Cartter has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for H. Kilborn, returnable forthwith.

In the case of Pat Wood, held by the House for assailing Congressman Porter, the late Reverdy Johnson was consulted. His opinion was that the House of Representatives was a court of such jurisdiction that the *habeas corpus* could not reach it.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Night—HOUSE.—Waite elected to fill Starkweather's unexpired term, was seated.

Hoar offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire what steps had been taken for properly representing the interests of the United States in the suit instituted against the Credit Mobilier and others under the provisions of the act of the 3d of March, 1873; and also whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company has not forfeited its character, and whether the same should not be repeated because the company has resisted the recovery in its behalf of its capital stock, wrongfully withdrawn by means of fictitious construction contracts or unlawful dividends. Adopted.

The election committee made their report in the Minnesota contested election case to the effect that Spalt, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat. Ordered to be printed.

Walsh of Maryland offered a resolution instructing the committee on public buildings and grounds to examine the buildings rented in the city of Washington by the various depots of the government and to inquire into the necessity of continuing their occupation. Adopted.

Pierce, from the committee on commerce, reported a substitute for the compulsory pilot fee bill, which was recommitted.

Cox offered a resolution instructing the committee on foreign affairs to consider what action should be taken to enable the President to receive and entertain the Emperor of Brazil and the President of Peru, who are soon to arrive in this country. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up and Mr. Wells of Missouri, who had charge of it, made an explanation as to the bill. The bill was amended in various minor particulars and passed.

Morrison of Maine, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill to revise and simplify the existing laws imposing duties on imports. Made the special order for the 26th of April.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, went into committee of the whole on the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and was addressed by Cook of Georgia in support of the bill. At the close of Cook's speech the House took a recess.

SENATE.—Spencer introduced a bill to prevent panics and give elasticity to legal tender currency without impairing its value by limiting its amount, together with national bank notes and gold and silver coin in circulation, according to population, and to make legal tender notes equal in value to United States government bonds, with the consent and by the action of their owners, and to authorize the issue of legal tender notes and the retirement of the same under certain circumstances and on certain conditions. Referred to the committee on finance.

Whyte also presented a memorial of the Merchants Mutual Insurance Co., Maryland Insurance and Security Co and other marine underwriters of Baltimore, remonstrating against the passage of the House bill in regard to the distribution of the Geneva award. Referred to committee on commerce.

The bill authorizing the sale of extra copies of public documents was passed.

The postage bill was resumed. The substitute of Harvey to reduce the old rate of postage on third class matter failed by a vote of 25 to 25. The bill then passed as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c, that mail matter of the third class shall embrace all pamphlets, occasional publications, regular publications devoted primarily to advertising purposes, or free circulation or for circulation at nominal subscription rates, prices current, catalogues, annual handbill, posters or sealed circulars, prospectuses, books bound or unbound, book manuscripts, proof sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise, sample of cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamented paper, photographic representations, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and all matter which may be declared mailable by law as third class matter, and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law which are not from their form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags or the person of any one engaged in the postal service. All liquids, poisons, glass, explosive materials and obscene books or papers shall be excluded from the mails.

"Sec. 2. That packages of matter of the third class shall not exceed four pounds in weight, and shall be subject to examination and rates of postage as hereinafter provided. That postage on mail matter of the third class shall be at the following rate: For all distances one cent for each ounce or fractional part thereof. Every package of the third-class of mail matter shall bear the post mark of the office at which the same shall be mailed for transportation.

"Sec. 3. That postage on third-class matter shall be prepaid by stamps. If, however, the postage on third class matter mailed at an office shall be less than the full amount above prescribed in cases where the sender is known, such sender shall be notified of the fact, and the amount of postage due shall be collected from such sender before the same shall be transmitted by mail. In case the sender is not known, and when it has not been the evident intention of the party so depositing the package to place less than full postage thereon, such package shall be forwarded and double the amount of deficient postage shall be collected from the party to whom it is addressed or delivered at its proper destination.

"Sec. 4. That the sender of any of the third class of mail matter may write his or her name and address thereon or on the outside thereof with the word 'from' above or preceding the same, or may write briefly or print on any package the number and names of the articles enclosed; publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrappers of newspapers or magazines sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers the time to which such subscription therefor has been paid.

"Sec. 5. That transient newspapers and magazines shall be admitted to and transmitted in the mails at the rate of one cent for every three ounces or fractional part thereof and one cent for each two additional ounces or fractional part thereof.

"Sec. 6. That this act shall take effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1876."

The House passed the silver bill without amendments and it now goes to the President.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, April 11—Noon.—The morning session of the State Republican Convention was turbulent and exciting. There are two distinct parties in that body, one of them led by Gov. Chamberlain and consists of those who sincerely support his reform policy and are not jealous of his strength and popularity; the other party is led by U. S. Senator Patterson, who has at his back Collector Worthington of Charleston, Congressman Smalls, ex-Congressman Elliott and most of the republicans who were conspicuous as rulers of the party before Gov. Chamberlain's election. Each of the two parties desired to control the convention as that would carry with it not only the election of the delegates to the national convention but also probably the control of the State nominating convention, to be held hereafter. A trial of strength took place upon the question whether delegates whose seats were contested by other delegates should be allowed to take part in organizing the convention. Gov. Chamberlain insisted that where any county sent two sets of delegates all should be temporarily admitted or all excluded. The debate grew very hot. Judge Mackey, one of the delegates denounced the anti-Chamberlain party as a band of robbers and told ex-Congressman Elliott, who asked whom he meant, that he (Elliott) was head and foot of those robbers. Elliott drew a pistol and sought to get at Mackey, who awaited him. Desks and chairs were overthrown and the excited delegates gathered around the combatants and dragged them apart. A chair was brandished over Governor Chamberlain's head by an opposition delegate; no blows passed, and when the convention had calmed down a little the chairman, ex-Congressman Whittemore, ruled out the contesting delegates, all of whom were supporters of Chamberlain. Swails, a colored State senator, and Governor Chamberlain were nominated for president protem, and the vote was 80 for Swails and 40 for Chamberlain. A committee on credentials, mainly made of the anti-Chamberlain party, was then appointed and the convention adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

COLUMBIA, April 13—Night—In the Republican State Convention last night nothing was done. This morning the committee on credentials made their report, excluding all the contesting delegates. A minority report in favor of these delegate was submitted by Gov. Chamberlain. The question was discussed all day with great acrimony and much personal abuse, and the minority report was finally adopted by an overwhelming majority. During the morning there was a long discussion whether Gov. Chamberlain's life was really endangered during the row yesterday. The Governor said he did not see any chairs brandished over his head, although he had been told so, but that he was satisfied that no one in the convention had attempted or intended to injure him. Two newspaper reporters made explanations on the floor and the matter was dropped, when the convention adjourned to 9 p. m.

In the Mimemocher whisky case at Milwaukee the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

In the Jersey City municipal election Tuesday, Cleveland, dem., was elected mayor by 500 majority.

And old wall in a lumber yard at Philadelphia fell yesterday killing three teamsters and severely hurting two others.

At Atlanta yesterday Judge Peeples decided not to discharge Foster Blodget, and a bond was required of seventeen thousand dollars.

The Merchant Prince Dead.

From the Baltimore American

Although it had been announced several days ago that Mr. A. T. Stewart was ill, the news of his death comes with startling suddenness. Notwithstanding his advanced age of seventy three years, he had seemed to retain such good health and had attended so faithfully to the personal management of his vast business that people rarely thought of him as a septuagenarian who must be approaching near the natural limits of his days. He had figured so conspicuously in the public eye, his success as a merchant had been so phenomenal and his accumulation of wealth so great, that in the latter years of his life the reading world has known him well, and his career has been almost as familiar as household words. Mr. Stewart was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1803, and came of that race of North Irish Presbyterians who are famous for courage, steadfastness and intelligence. He received a collegiate education, and after graduating at Trinity College, Dublin, came to the United States in 1823. He was first a teacher of classes at an American school, but in 1827 he embarked his little capital of $3 000 in trade, investing most of it in the importation of Irish linens and laces. It was one of his rules at the beginning to have no business partner, and it was only after many years that the firm became A. T. Stewart & Co. From the start his prosperity was amazing, and only those intimately acquainted with his affairs can form a correct estimate of his wealth. His retail dry goods store at Broadway and Tenth street is the largest establishment of the kind in the world. It was built after he had earned millions in his downtown place at Broadway and Chambers street, which he afterwards retained as his wholesale house. He had half a dozen branch houses in other cities of the United States, and bureaus and warehouses in London, Paris, and other European cities. His annual sales ranged from seventy to seventy five millions of dollars, and his profits might be anywhere from five to six millions of dollars. He never went into the whirlpool of speculation, his investments outside of his regular business being in real estate of solid value, of which he was reputed a short time ago to hold $25,000,000 in New York theatres, a New York hotel property of great value, and the largest hotel at Saratoga Springs, which it was said he even contemplated extending. His private residence on Fifth avenue, not far from Central Park, is a marble palace fit for a king. He had a great admiration of art, and his early education bred in him a fine taste, which was manifested with prodigal lavishness in the purchase of paintings, statuary and other art works. His home was filled with magnificent productions, his latest acquisition being a Meissonier at a cost of $60,000. He had a resident partner in New York, Mr. Libby, another, Mr. Fox, in London, and a third in Paris, whose name we do not recall.

Mr. W. H. Perkins of this city, whose personal and business relations with Mr. Stewart were intimate, relates much of interest in connection with the dead merchant's character. Mr. Stewart was liberal, but it was after his own way. Like all rich men, he was constantly being applied to for money. If he had any means of discovering the character of the applicant he would use them, and if he found him worthy the request was frequently granted. At the same time he had no mercy for sloth and negligence. His own business-like habits had built him up in the world, and in his rules for managing his stores he was as rigid as a martinet. One of his strictest principles was never to deceive a purchaser in the class of goods sold. At one time he had on his counters a lot of prints which he found were not of the quality represented to him. He marked them down for sale at a sacrifice, and issued orders that customers should be invariably informed of their grade. He detected a salesman misinforming a buyer on this point, and he discharged him on the spot. Mr. Stewart was the first man to establish the dry goods trade on a sound basis. After he rose high in business he contracted the system of long credits of twelve and fifteen months down to six months, and when the war commenced no concession longer than ninety days would he make, and no customer could induce him to go beyond it. The characteristic of invincible firmness was supplemented with a practical application of the system of pay as you go. His purchases were always for cash; he got money down for everything; and no doubt if now at his death all his debts could not be settled up in a week.

It was these traits and his far-seeing sagacity that made Mr. Stewart the man that he was. We have said that he was charitable, but the world knew nothing of his many private gifts. He disliked newspaper publicity, and never allowed himself to accept public office except when President Grant offered him the Secretaryship of the Treasury in 1869, and he was only prevented by the law from accepting. In 1847 he sent a ship load of provisions at his own expense to the suffering Irish, and in 1862 a ship-load to the Lancashire operatives. He had eminently the business idea in charity. His "Garden City," on Long Island, exemplified this. There he purchased a whole township, with the view of furnishing homes for the industrious young men of New York. He placed the building lots on low ground rents and built pleasant cottages, which he would sell at a small advance to deserving tenants, allowing them plenty of time in which to pay. On Fourth avenue, in New York, he erected a magnificent structure, covering nearly a whole block, and designed as a home where working women could live at small expense. This project has never been placed in practical operation, but he never abandoned the hope of consummating it. Mr. Stewart had ten thousand people in his employ, and as it may be estimated that each of these had two others dependent on him or her, the wages he paid supported fully thirty thousand people.

There will, of course, be a great deal of curiosity to know what will become of Mr. Stewart's vast wealth. His wife is still living, but their union has been unblessed with children, and his nearest relatives by blood are in Ireland. Recently he remarked to the Baltimore visitor whose name we have given above, on people's curiosity as to the devising of his money and observed that when they knew they would be satisfied.

From the Western Sentinel.

Republican Letter.

We call the attention of our readers to the following letter of Hon. W. M. Robbins, calling on those who know of any illegal, oppressive and corrupt conduct on the part of any of the revenue officials to communicate the facts to him that it may be investigated. The revenue officials for political ends and private gain have been guilty of many oppressive acts and corrupt practices for which they should be punished, and by complying with the request of our representative these men will learn that there is a power greater than they are. Maj Robbins deserves the thanks of his constituents for the interest he is taking in this matter:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—You remember, that in speeches at the fall courts, I promised the people to ask this House to send a committee into my district this year to investigate the illegal, oppressive and corrupt conduct of revenue officials. That promise I have not forgotten; and I think the House will give me the committee. Messrs. Ashe and Vance, and others of our delegation here, whose constituents are interested in this matter, are ready to co-operate in securing success to this investigation.

My object in writing this is to invite all persons in my district, as well as the 6th and 8th districts, who know of any illegal, oppressive, or corrupt conduct on the part of any revenue official, or any judicial officer in aid of such, to forward to me without delay the names and places of residence of responsible witnesses who can testify to the facts, and also as full a statement as possible of what each witness will prove. I do not wish the committee to have to go groping after information; but I want to be able to tell them where to look and whom to call.

This is of the utmost importance to the efficiency of the inquiry.

Let everybody take notice of this request and act upon it at once.

Fellow citizens, it is full time that the oppressions, intimidations and fraudulent and outrageous practices of the big and little tyrants who have lorded it over the honest people for years should be exposed and punished.

Will the newspapers of Western North Carolina especially, and all others friendly to the inquiry, please publish this and call the attention of the people to the object?

Very respectfully,

WM. M. ROBBINS.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

THE OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE ARE POSTED DAILY AT 1 P. M AND REFER TO PRICES AT THAT HOUR.

THURSDAY, April 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet and steady at 35 cents. Sales of 170 casks at 35 cents and 5 casks (city distilled) at 33½ cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 70. Sales of 200 bbls good strained at $1 70 (delivered), 1,435 bbls good strained at $1 70, 402 bbls E (No. 2) at $1 75, 17 bbls M and N (pale and extra pale) at $3 50, $4 50 and $5, and 20 bbls W (window glass) at $5 50.

TAR—No official quotations. Sales of the day's receipts at $1 45 and 50 bbls (in order) at $1 60.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No official quotations. To-day's receipts were placed at $1 60 for hard, $2 60 for yellow dip and $3 for virgin.

CORN—Market steady. No sales reported.

COTTON—Official report steady. Sales of 100 bales at 12¼ cents. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	9 cents.
Good Ordinary	10 "
Low Middling	12 "
Middling	12½ "
Good Middling	12¾ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

MONDAY, April 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations dull and nominal. Sales of 40 casks at 33 cents and 15 casks (city distilled) at 33¾ cents.

ROSIN—Quiet at $1 70. Sales of 2,500 bbls good strained at $1 70, 31 bbls (fine grades) at $4, $5, and $5 25 per barrel.

TAR—Quiet at $1 45. Sales of 717 bbls at $1 45.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No official quotations. Sales of 728 bbls at $1 50 for hard, $2 50 for yellow dip and $3 for virgin.

CORN—Market dull. Sales of 4,270 bushels P. N. T.

COTTON—Quiet. No sales reported to-day. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	9 cents
Good Ordinary	10 "
Low Middling	12 "
Middling	12½ "
Good Middling	12¾ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

TUESDAY, April 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations dull and nominal. Sales of 50 casks at 32¾ cents.

ROSIN—Quiet at $1 67½. Sales of 79 bbls at $1 67½.

TAR—Quiet $1 40. Sales 480 bbls at $1 40—a decline of 5 cents since last report.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations dull and lower. No sales to-day. $1 25 and $2 25 bid and refused.

CORN—Market dull. No sales.

COTTON—Quiet. No sales reported to-day. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	9 cents.
Good Ordinary	10 "
Low Middling	12 "
Middling	12½ "
Good Middling	12¾ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

WEDNESDAY, April 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 32½ cents.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1876.

BRISTOW.

The organs have again raised the cry that Bristow is a Democrat, and that the "success of the party" is endangered by his retention in the Cabinet. We suppose it is because Bristow is one of the few honest men connected with the administration, and it is not surprising thot they want to get him out of the way. The charges against him of frauds in whisky, cotton, mules and hogs having failed of the desired effect. The Washington *Republican*, the organ of the Administration, in a double-leaded editorial article, sets forth the danger of his becoming the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. This is represented as so imminent as to demand that Bristow should at once "give an unquestionable assurance of unaltered allegiance to the Republican party." The Administration party is on the rack until Bristow gives this assurance. The "ragged edge" is very uncomfortable, and the President feels very much as did Governor Anthony: "This bill," said the Governor, "is a child of mine, and I feel towards it as the man did in regard to his sick wife—he wished she would get well—or, *something*." "Bristow," says Grant, "is a child of mine, and unless he stands up to the rest of my children I shouldn't complain if the Almighty took a fancy to him."

If Bristow is really desirous to remain in the President's cabinet and on good terms with the President's party friends, it will be necessary for him to do something mean or disgraceful in order to get the Democrats to abuse him. But the Secretary has started out on a different line of policy and that is what hurts Grant so badly. A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* thinks this apparent inactivity of the Secretary's and his passive indifference to the President's feelings and wishes may bring about unexpected results. This is what he says:

"The various Presidential candidates and the Republican managers generally have had their hands full ever since the pursuit of the crooked whisky men began to prevent the President from the summary removal of Bristow from the Cabinet. The hatred of Grant for his Secretary, who accepted Grant's pledges to punish guilty officers, and went at it in earnest, has not been concealed, and it has required all the efforts of Morton, Conkling and even Blaine, for whom Grant has little sympathy, to keep Bristow in his seat. Nor could it have been done at all but for the fact that the President well knows that Morton, Conkling and Blrine have no love for Bristow, and they agree in declaring that Bristow's removal would make him the Republican candidate for President and most likely Grant's successor. But Grant's hatred of Bristow breaks out frequently in spite of these precautions, and the Grant leaders are trembling daily lest in a fit of passion the Secretary will be removed. It is well known that Bristow would be glad to have Grant decapitate him, as it would make him the man for Cincinnati, and it is not impossible that he will yet be gratified. To-day the *Republican*, the Grant kitchen organ, makes an open attack on Bristow, in a double-leaded leader, and demands that he shall define his Republicanism anew, and in such an unqualified manner as to provoke Democratic criticism and draw the fire that is now directed against the President. The article is significant, as it is undoubtedly inspired by the President, and it has created much alarm among the special friends of the administration, all of whom want anybody else except Bristow at Cincinnati."

THE CONNECTICUT VICTORY.

Any one who will take the time to look at the canvass in connecticut, and its results, will be forced to the conclusion that the Democrats have gained a victory which is decided, and which will be rich in its consequences to the Democratic party. Governor Ingersoll has a majority of 7,310 over his Republican competitor, and a majority of 3,708 over the Republican candidate, the Temperance candidate, and the Greenback candidate, all combined. There was, too, a considerable falling off in the number of votes cast. It is said by the local Democratic press and not denied by the Republican press, that the greenback candidate drew at least 2,000 votes from the regular Democratic ticket. That this is so, appears from the Democratic majorities which were elected to the two branches of the Legislature. Last year the Democratic majority in the Senate was 7, and in the House 11; the majority on joint ballot being 18, and not 34 as previously stated. This year according to the last dispatches, which are claimed to announce the official returns, the Democrats have a majority in the Senate of 13, and in the House a majority of 30, giving the Democrats 43 majority on joint ballot. This is a net gain of 25. So that the vote which was cast for Mr. Ingersoll, although it gave him a splendid victory over all candidates and especially over his Republican competitor, does not by any means come up to the full Democratic strength of Connecticut. This is the fourth time Mr. Ingersoll has been elected to the Gubernatorial chair of his State. The policy of his administration has given entire satisfaction to the people, and they have again unmistakably declared that satisfaction. During the three years that he and his party have been in power they have reformed many abuses. In 1871 they reduced the State tax one-half (from 2 mills! to 1 mill!!) which saved the people $345,000 a year, and notwithstanding this great reduction, every dollar of State expenses has been promptly paid, $900,000 have been expended on the new Statehouse, and at the end of the fiscal year there was about $650,000 in the State treasury. With this brilliant record of himself and the Democratic party spread out before the people of Connecticut, it would have been strange indeed if Governor Ingersoll and the party had not been sustained by the voice of the people. And, doubtless, in the general belief that victory would assuredly perch upon the Democratic banner, may be found the secret of the falling off in the aggregate vote of the State. If the contest had been more doubtful in the minds of the people the whole voting strength of the State would have been brought out, and Governor Ingersoll's majority would have been proportionately great. It was easy and natural for a Democrat to say "there's no use to take the trouble to vote for Gov. Ingersoll; he will be elected any way." This kind of feeling uniformly obtains to a greater or less extent in the ranks of an assured majority, and exertion is only brought out when there is doubt about the result. All that was necessary for the State to do was to declare for him, and it has again, the the fourth time so declared, unmistakably. But the people of Connecticut went further. They were determined that there should be no doubt about the election of a Democratic successor to Senator Ferry, deceased, whose unexpired term is now filled by ex-Gov. English under appointment of Gov. Ingersoll. This was something that was calculated to stir up the people and bring out a vote for members of the Legislature, which the Democrats now possess by a majority of 43 on joint ballot, being, as stated, a net gain of 25 over last year.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD CONNECTING CHARLESTON, S. C., WITH KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, CINCINNATI, &C.

Our attention was called to this railway line by an article in the *News and Courier* of Charleston, giving the proceedings of a meeting recently held there in the interests of this line, and notifying a mass meeting on the subject, to be held there on the 25th May.

The city of Wilmington has a very great interest in this line as a rival for the Cincinnati and Northwestern travel to its port and through it to the West Indies and elsewhere by sea.

The great "Cincinnati Southern" railway line, now approaching completion, is to connect Cincinnati with Chattanooga, and by a branch, connecting that great line with Knoxville. From Knoxville by the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad and the Morristown branch, there is a continuous line of railway from Knoxville to Wolfe Creek, near the State line, and only eight miles from Warm Springs, on the French Broad river in North Carolina.

Our people all know how soon we expect a connection from Malone's store, the present western terminus of the rails on the Western North Carolina Railroad to the State line five miles northwest of Warm Springs. This gap being filled and the connection between Lincolnton and Hickory Tavern completed we will have a continuous line of railway from the "city by the sea" to Knoxville, Chattanooga and all the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio.

The Rabun Gap Railroad chartered recently is to be used as a part of this connection of the Blue Ridge line and thus make a shorter line by this route to Charleston than it would be via Knoxville, Morristown and Asheville to Wilmington. But the difference we are not at this moment able to give, The line will pass through Macon county in this State, and connect at Andersou, S. C., on the Columbia & Greenville Railroad. The proper extension of our Wilmington and Cincinnati line is via. Morristown and Cumberland Gap where some forty or fifty miles of railing from Morristown North requires to be built. This line completed and Wilmington has the short line to the great west, some ten miles shorter than the Spartanburg and Asheville line to Charleston.

The Hickory and Lincolnton connection will be commenced immediately, we learn, and with fifty Penitentiary convicts will soon be graded, when the Carolina Central will supply the iron, lay the track and operate the road.

We think, if we except the very hard times, our prospects for an open line to the great west within two years from date is very good, we may say brilliant.

Our great western line must and will be completed at an early day.

We are very sorry our friends of Buncombe county should have put their money in the Spartanburg Railway instead of giving their aid to a work entirely within their own State, and calculated to build up our own towns and people and thus aid to pay taxes.

We shall recur to this again with more facts, figures and distances.

Hallet Kilbourne, the head of the Washington real estate pool, is living at the expense of the Government in the Washington jail, at the rate of about twenty dollars a day. All the delicacies of the season are povided for him, and the land and the sea are laid under tribute to furnish dainties to tempt his appetite. An effort was made in the House Monday to save this reckless waste of the public money, but the Republicans voted solidly against it. At the present time hundreds of thousands of honest men, men who are willing to work, but can find no work to do, are starving, and their wives and children are begging from door to door. But they must starve and beg that Republican rings may flourish and grow rich. Tuis is the meaning of Radicalism.

The impeachment managers on the part of the House formally presented to the Senate yesterday the articles upon which Belknap is to be tried, and were informed by the presiding officer of that body that it would give them its attention in due time. A New York paper promises that we shall have a brilliant display of legal pyrotechnics upon the part of the Republicans. We suppose so. But what the country wants just now is not eloquence or oratory from the Senate, but the swift punishment of this man who has stained the honor of the country; who has robbed the living and the dead that he and his wife might out a figure in Washington society.

The court chaplain at Washington is praying for the President's restoration to health. He ought to pray every hour in the day for his moral conversion and regeneration; that he may be inspired to drive out the bold, bad men who have brought disgrace upon his administration and who are plundering the people.

HAS THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DONE ANYTHING?

No House of Representatives for twenty years has accomplished more in the same space of time than that which now sits in Washington. It is the fashion of the hired organs of the Administration, and of the journals that calll themselves Democratic but which are afflicted with a chronic disease of complaint that they manifest continuously under the guise of independence, to say that it has done nothing. But it has done, and continues to do as much, and just as effective work as was ever accomplished by a legislative body. Not until the end of the first week in January did the real business of the session commence. When the House assembled two-thirds of its members were new men, entirely unknown to each other, and not accustomed to the routine of the House. It was, under these circumstances, only natural that the organization of the body should have consumed the time that it did. There was a struggle for the Speakership, not only among men, but among sections, and the struggle was a long and a bitter one. When Mr. Kerr was finally chosen there was a far more difficult and important task of arranging the committees, of organizing the army, of putting the line in order, so that it would be as effective as possible in the contest that was before it. It was foreshadowed that the struggle would be fierce and earnest. The minority was thoroughly trained, splendidly disciplined and ably led. Finally, all the preliminaries for the battle were arranged, and after the holiday recess had taken place the work of legislative reform began.

In the sixty working days since then what has been accomplished? The Republican papers and the so-called independants say—"nothing." But what are the facts? The appropriation committee, under the leadership of Mr. Randall, has examined into every source of expenditure of the government, and no one not familiar with legislation, and few of those who are, can have any idea of what a stupendous labor that is. In the appropriation bills that have been passed by the House millions of of dollars have been saved the public treasury, and in the bills, upon which no legislative action has yet been taken, but which have been considered in committee, additional millions will be rescued from the control of the administration. To be sure it will require the assent of the Senate and of the President to give these reforms the effect of law, but the House will have done its duty in pointing out the way to reform and retrenchment. Mr. Morrison, the chairman of the ways and means committee, presented a bill, and his committee is now considering it, which, if passed, will do more to relieve the business of the country than any bill which has passed congress since the Republican party come into power. It is a direct below at the outrageous, swindling tariff which, taken all in all, is the most monstrous conglomeration of legislative fraud, corruption and rascality that disgraces the statue books of any civilized country. All the rings and ring men who have been preying upon the country since 1861 are up in arms against this bill, and all their organs from Maine to Florida, and from New York to San Francisco denounce it as unwise, foolish and impolitic. All the monopolies are opposed to it. The lobbyists are all against it, and when it passes the House, they look to the Senate and to the White House, the headquarter of all that is corrupt and rotten in the government to strangle it. Is all this nothing?

If we come down to the minor committees we find the same stern, bold and well directed fight against the fortified and strongly entrenched position of the corruptionists who are endeavoring to retain their hold upon the treasury. General Banning, at the head of the military committee, has cut down the army appropriations; West Point has been shorn of its extravagant proportions; in the consular and diplomatic service a large saving has been effected; and in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill as it now stands, the country has the opportunity to see how many millions of dollars have been stolen and squandered upon that branch of the government during the last fifteen years. But the greatest work of all is the uncovering of the rottenness and crime of the chief officers of the government and of their principal subordinates. For years and years it has been boldly asserted that the administration was pure and undefiled. But what have the inquires into its management shown? The footsteps of the bribe taker and the thieves have been tracked into the executive mansion, and if the President himself has not been proved to be a sharer in the plunder of the rings, a cloud of suspicion has been thrown around him which will envelope him to the last day of his life, and will hang like a pall over his memory when he is dead. A Cabinet officer has been caught cheating the living and robbing the dead, and for these crimes has been impeached in the name of all the people before the Senate which has just been organized into a court for his trial. An ex-leader of the House of Representatives and within less than two months the first of our foreign ministers, is virtually on trial, charged with the swindling of the people to whom he was accredited as our representative. The Attorney General of the United States, the first law-officer of the government, has been shown to have acted in so underhand and stealthy a way, that half the country believes that he aided the escape of the thieves who have been robbing the government. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy, ordered and directed by the President himself, it has been proven, used the public monies to save a rotten bank. The most gigantic frauds have been developed in the Postoffice, and before the present investigation is at an end, it will put the present Postmaster General in the pillory, where so many of his present and ex-brothers of the Cabinet now stand. Is all this nothing? This administration was held up to our admiration in every convention of the party, national, State, congressional and county, that has been held for the last eight years, as the model administration in our history. The Baltimore *Gazette* asks: "If this work of exposure that is now going on had been left undone, how many millions would have been stolen in the future? If it had been omitted, how could it have been possible to effect a reform?" and adds: "The disease must be discovered before there can be reformation. That work the present House of Representatives is doing as it was never done before, and the verdict of the people next November, when the candidate of reform meets the candidate of corruption, will, we are confident, be a verdict of approval."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

The increasing probability of the nomination of Senator Conkling, of New York, by the Republican National Convention for President, and the recent very decided Democratic victory in Connecticut more closely define the duty of the Democratic party in the matter of the Presidency, and curtails the list of available candidates very materially. And from the present standpoint it is prudent at least to survey the field. There are no more elections to be held before the St. Louis Convention meets, and indeed none of importance before the Presidential election, except those of Ohio and Indiana, which take place in October. The elections in Maine in September and in Iowa in October will have no bearing upon the great National contest in November.

We have said that the probabilities of the nomination of Mr. Conkling are daily increasing. He is the choice of the administration, which means much, as is already evident by the certainty of his securing the support of New York and Pennsylvania. This also allies to him every carpet-bag Senator and Representative from the South, with the powerful retinue of office-holders. The undivided support of such Senators as Clayton and Dorsey, of Arkansas, Hamilton, of Texas, West, of Louisiana, Patterson, of South Carolina, Conover, of Florida, and Spencer, of Alabama, means much, and each and every of these men are avowedly and earnestly for the New York Senator. The powerful help of the administration is apparent in all this.

In a few Southern States in which the negro may have some representatives in the National Convention Morton will get a divided support as a reward for his pretended fidelity to the race, and to the untiring zeal with which he has waved the "bloody shirt." But, like many other great men, Governor Morton has wrecked his political bark upon an over-confidence in the ability of the "man and brother" to control the politics of the Southern States. This must have been painfully evident to this presidential aspirant a few days since, when the Mississippi Republican State Convention appointed delegates which can and will be controlled for Conkling, when a few moments afterward a majority of the same men, the whites withdrawing, met to appoint delegates to a National Convention of colored men to assemble at Nashville declared unanimously for Morton, as their choice for President.

It is certain that Bristow cannot be nominated, for the surgery which attempts to cut the ulcer of corruption from the Republican party destroys the life of the patient. Blaine cannot succeed with the President against him, nor is it probable that the forces of Morton and Blaine can be united upon Governor Hays of Ohio, or any one else against Senator Conkling.

And now who can the Democrats nominate in this emergency? There should be no experiments; nothing should be risked in favor of persons or sections, but candidates should be selected with a view to success. It is pretty safe to say that any proper candidates can receive the one-hundred and twenty-seven electoral votes of the Southern and Southwestern States, which are now under Democratic control. This does not include Florida, which may add four to the count. We feel the necessity for a change too much, and have suffered too long to quibble about candidates. We want victory more than we demand particular men.

The other two localities in which we may most certainly look for success is in the metropolitan States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and the Pacific States. While we can look with some degree of confidence upon Indiana, it will not do to risk the election upon either Pennsylvania or Ohio. We do not mistrust the patriotism or zeal of the glorious Democracy of those States, but the hold which the Republicans now have upon them, and the vast resources for fraud and corruption which that party has, render the result in those States more than doubtful.

So it appears to us that candidates should be selected with a view to their strength in the two localities named. This indeed seems a necessity. And as all of these States are "hard money" States, it would be absolute folly to nominate men who are themselves for "soft money," or whose States are so identified with that movement as to render their position questionable.

If our premises be correct, the four names, of those most prominently mentioned for the Presidency best calculated to secure the electoral votes of these States are Senator Bayard, of Delaware, Judge Davis, of Illinois, General Hancock, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Tilden, of New York. And the friends and opponents of these gentlemen urge the nomination of their favorite, and oppose that of the others for the following among other reasons:

While Governor Tilden is acknowledged to have very great strength in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and is popular on the Pacific coast, his acknowledged unpopularity in Ohio and Indiana might lose these States in October by such large majorities as to paralyze the party to such a degree that it could not recover during the month which intervenes. This very natural fear will militate against his success before the Convention.

It is urged against General Hancock that the country is tired of military men. Yet on the other hand his course as Military Governor of Louisiana has shown him to be a statesman as well as a soldier, whose regard for the rights of the people made him subordinate the military to the civil law. And, too, as the canvass is to be conducted by the Republican party upon the old issues of "rebellion and treason," "Andersonville and Libby," it is thought the nomination of the Federal General who did more fighting than any other for the Union, will silence batteries which have in the past been used with telling effect.

Senator Bayard's ability, patriotism, boldness, conservatism upon the financial question, and his great personal magnetism render him a favorite in all quarters. It is understood that he is the second choice of New York, and if this be true he will show much strength in the Convention, being popular with the Western Democrats.

Judge Davis' friends urge his nomination on the ground that he adds to a popularity in the Metropolitan States, an almost absolute certainty of carrying Indiana and Illinois. Being on the Supreme Court Bench and thus removed from the field of active politics, he is without record upon the financial question, and being a man of vast private wealth, which he has accumulated by his own exertions and sound judgment, he possesses the confidence of the substantial men in all sections. If then it can be shown that Judge Davis can carry Indiana and Illinois with any degree of certainty, he will go before the Convention with many advantages.

One thing is certain and that is that the Democratic party can secure the next President and Vice President, if its delegates at St. Louis act with wisdom and patriotism. Victory is within our reach if we do not throw our advantages away. Let North Carolina, at least, send such representatives to the National Convention as will appreciate the situation.

COLONEL POOL—THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

The Washington *Republican* having published an article charging Colonel S. D. Pool with having embezzled that portion of the Peabody Fund entrusted to him for distribution he replied thereto in the Raleigh *News* of the 7th inst. in the following card:

RALEIGH, N. C., April 6, 1876.

Rev. B. Sears, Staunton, Va.:

I will forward by to-morrow's mail a full and explicit statement of my management of the Peabody Fund since November, 1874—the date of my coming into office. Please examine and certify to account.

S. D. POOL.

Mr. Editor:—On my return to the city this afternoon I sent the above telegram to Dr. Sears, General Agent of the Peabody Fund, to whom I am responsible for its disbursement. As soon as my accounts are examined I will publish the detailed statement sent to Dr. Sears. Until then I respectfully ask all interested in me, or in this matter, to suspend judgment.

S. D. POOL.

The absence of both of the editors until last night has prevented any reference to either publication in these columns. In our next issue we hope to be able to publish the reply of Dr. Sears to Colonel Pool's telegram and until then we defer all comment.

Its readers need no assurance that the JOURNAL will be prompt and stern in meting out justice to Col. Pool or any other man in the Democratic party shown to be guilty of embezzlement. Let the proof be made.

HON. ALFRED M. SCALES

The representative of a people should possess qualifications of a very high order—a mind well stored with useful information, rare judgment, great industry, and a perfect familiarity with all the co-ordinate branches of the Government, upon whose just administration the welfare of his people depends. These qualifications are necessary to the useful representative. But above all these, he should possess that unswerving integrity and moral firmness which gives to its possessor that unbounded influence so beneficial to his constituency. The people of the Fifth Congressional District have every reason to be well satisfied with Alfred M. Scales as their representative. With a strong practical mind he unites all the higher qualifications which command influence in our national halls. In his second speech on the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department he exhibits a familiarity with his subject which but confirms the good judgment of Speaker Kerr in appointing him as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By genuine merit and usefulness, he is eminently fitted to represent the constituency over whose interests he so ably and carefully presides.

The administration press is a unit in its denunciations of Bell, the detective. Bellis not, perhaps, all that he ought to be, but he enjoyed the confidence of the President until he asserted that Babcock was guilty, and he was on very familiar terms with Pierrepont and Zack Chandler. He was hired by them to steal the Babcock papers from the District Attorney's office in St. Louis, and to act as a spy upon that official. He was the confidential friend of Luckey; he was in constant communication with the White House, and he held the private cypher of the establishment. To turn round now and abuse him is, to say the least, a little unkind. He has done lots of dirty work, acted the spy and informer, but the President was his employer, and he put his hand in the public treasury to pay him.

Great excitement was recently created at the port of Lorenzo Marques, on the west coast of Africa, by the arrival there of the three-masted American schooner Saddie F. Caller, of Salem. The Cape Ann *Advertiser* says it was the first time in that remote Portuguese settlement that the star spangled banner had dazzled the eyes of those colonists. The inhabitants greeted Uncle Sam most enthusiastically, and expressed their admiration for the magnificent vessel that graced their harbor. The European citizens, the Governor and all the aristocracy of Lorenzo Marques visited the vessel and were received on board with every hospitality.

Mr. Dana, who was nominated by the President as successor to General Schenck at the Court of St. James and subsequently accused of "literary piracy" by General Butler, was rejected yesterday by the Senate, by a vote of seventeen to thirty-six. If anything could add bitterness to this humiliation to Mr. Dana it will be in the thought that General Butler caused the Senate to declare that Mr. Dana is unworthy to fill the place of Schenck. This Mr. Dana may justly consider "rough."

For the Journal.

Hon. Alfred M. Waddell.

The distinguished gentlemen who represent the Cape Fear District in Congress has now more than the common lot of success. He exerts an influence which exceeds the limits of his State, and is recognized in Washington. No man from the South on the Democratic side of the present Congress, excepting perharps Lamar, of Mississippi, wields a more potent influence in shaping legislation. He has served on important committees, and is everywhere known as an indefatigable worker, a very useful if not a brilliant member.

Col. Waddell's congressional career teaches an important lesson to the people of North Carolina—the desirability of sending *experienced* men to Congress. It is not often that any member of Congress has an opportunity to make much of a mark during his first term in the House. The great majority of men are learners, and seldom are able to exert any great influence, most of them never addressing the House at all, and doing nothing but inferior committee work and voting. Col. W. has become one of the prominent members of the House, mainly because he has been kept in his place more than one term. The experience gained by four years continuous service, gives him an influence which no brilliance of genius or capacity for statesmanship could give to a new member. The Southern States have to rely largely upon the superior knowledge and ability of their few representatives to secure any influence in Congress. To this end it is wise that the best possible men should be selected as Congressmen, and that then they should be continued in office until experience has equipped them for the position of leaders. The states that have acted upon this principle have always been a power in Congress. SUB ROSA.

CLINTON, N. C., April 3d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOOTEN, RICHARDSON & CO.

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VALUABLE INFORMATION.

For Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fever,

Or What is More Commonly Termed

FEVER AND AGUE,

with pain in the Loins and through the Back, an unpleasant chilly sensation down the spine, an irresistible disposition to yawn, pain in the Eyes, which is increased by moving them, a blue tinge to the skin, and great distension and debility, VEGETINE is a safe and positive remedy. It is compounded exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks and herbs, and so powerfully concentrated that it is one of the greatest cleansers of the blood that is or can be put together. VEGETINE does not stop with breaking chills and fever, but it extends its wonderful influence into every part of the human system, and entirely eradicates every taint of disease. VEGETINE *does not* act as a powerful cathartic, to debilitate the bowels and cause the patient to dread other serious complaints which must inevitably follow, but it strikes at the root of the disease by purifying the blood, restores healthful tone and vigor to the digestion, regulates the bowels, and assists nature in performing all of the duties which devolve upon her.

Thousands of invalids are suffering to-day from the effect of powerful purgative nostrums, weighted upon the stomach and bowels, and not one dose of calomel, neither of which ever have or ever could reach the true cause of their complaint.

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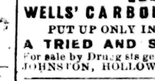

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